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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

THE FIGHT COMMENCED!

NORFOLK, May 19.—The steamer Kahokee, with laborers to complete the Battery on Sewell's Point, was fired into yesterday by the U. S. steamer Monticello, but no damage was done. The steamer fired about thirty shot and shell at the battery, but killing nobody. Several hundred troops moved down last night to defend the works there, but the attack was not renewed. To-day more guns were mounted on the works, and at this time (6 p. m.) a spirited cannonade has been kept up with the steamer for several hours.

The Monticello, Minnesota, Cumberland, Engineer and Yankee are in the Roads. Thus far the Monticello is the only one engaged. A considerable movement of troops is now going on, but their destination is unknown.

An express from Sewell's has just arrived. He reports that the Monticello drew off after sunset in a crippled condition. On our side only one man was slightly wounded. Heavy guns are being taken down there to-night.

LATER AND IMPORTANT.

NORFOLK, May 20.—All is quiet here to-night. Between 1,500 and 2,000 Confederate troops were concentrated at Sewell's Point last night, but the Yankee mercenaries did not return as apprehended, and our men, who were eager for the fray, had nothing to do.

The steamer West Point, Captain Rowe, belonging to the York River Railroad line, left the Railroad wharf at Portsmouth to-day under a flag of truce, to visit the Federal fleet off Old Point Comfort, for the purpose of carrying to that destination all the women and children who desire to join their Northern friends.

The West Point having accomplished its mission, has returned.

Captain Hunter reports the Monticello as having fared very badly in her engagement with our battery at Sewell's Point yesterday. The boat is seriously damaged in both hull and machinery, and it is thought that it will be some time before she can indulge in another bombardment. Six men were killed on board, and several badly wounded. I have been unable to learn the names of the killed, or the extent of the injuries of the maimed. "Somebody hurt" at last.

NORFOLK, Va., May 21.—The Steamer Monticello came up again to-day and fired twice on Sewell's Point battery. She was answered by guns of large calibre in battery, when she took to her heels and left. "Nobody hurt."

This afternoon the Lincoln steamers returned and opened fire on Sewell's Point. There was heavy cannonading for some time, when the Yankees becoming satisfied, retired with their steamers to the mouth of James River. No damage on our side. Result to the Yankee craft unknown.

MOBILE, May 16.—The New Orleans barque Ocean Eagle, with lime, from Rockland, Me., was captured this morning by the privateer Calhoun.

Two Prizes Captured.—MOBILE, May 17.—The privateer steamer Ivy captured as a prize the ship Marshall, of Providence, Rhode Island, this morning, off the bar. Another prize was captured but the name is unknown.

A Capture.—A gentleman from Wilmington, N. C., informs us that a large ship got aground on the Frying Pan Shoal on Wednesday last. Her boat came into Smithville for assistance, when a tug boat went to her aid. She was assisted off by the tug, her Captain representing that she was bound on a whaling voyage, but from the very large amount of provisions on board, the suspicions of the North Carolinians became excited and they had reason to believe that she is a Government transport bound to some military post on the Gulf, perhaps to Pensacola. They have consequently taken possession of her, had her cargo taken out, and have carried the ship into Smithville. The supply of food on board is said to have been immense, the ship drawing twenty-one feet of water when taken, and she is reported to be a large and fine vessel.

P. S. Since writing the above we have received the following despatch, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of the editors of the Daily Journal:

"The ship Thomas Watson, Allen, from New York, was brought in here to-day. She is from three to four hundred tons burthen. The character of her business in these waters is not yet ascertained. She is now lying at the wharf, leaking badly.

Charleston Courier. of Saturday.

The Blockade.—For two days past our port has been without the presence of the Niagara, which vessel has left for parts unknown. The Huntress has also been observed near this bar, but she has also left. Our port is consequently without obstruction at the moment, and yesterday we had several arrivals from foreign ports. A British brig has been taken up to return full of Sea Island Cotton at the enormous freight of 2½d. per pound. Such a freight has not been given in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.—*Ib.*

BALTIMORE, May 18.—Ross Winans, Esq., was yesterday released by order of the Government from detention at Fort McHenry, as well as from the charge on which he was arrested. He received most courteous and friendly treatment from Major Morris during his detention at the fort.

More Seizures.—ST. LOUIS, May 18.—Two pieces of cannon, several hundred muskets and rifles, a number of pistols and a quantity of ammunition, were taken from the custody of police commissioners to-day by order of the federal authorities. Sixty of Colt's navy revolvers were seized to-day, while in the hands of the American Express Company. They were sent to the arsenal.

The State tobacco warehouse was visited by the federal troops, and a considerable quantity of arms and munitions taken. The city is environed by a line of military posts.

From Kentucky.—FRANKFORT, KY., May 17.—The House yesterday concurred in the Senate bill legalizing the suspension of specie payment by the Kentucky banks.

The House also passed resolutions that Kentucky should maintain a strict neutrality during the present contest, and approving of Gov. Magoffin's refusal, under existing circumstances, to furnish troops to the Federal Government.

Federal Troops on Virginia Soil.—The Richmond Examiner learns from an authentic source that some Federal troops have landed near, and are now encamped upon the farms of Joseph Segar and John Tyler, Esqs., not far from Hampton; and that the Commandant of Fortress Monroe has taken possession of a private bridge, belonging to farmers in the neighborhood, upon the plea that it is necessary in order to send water and provisions to the troops at the fortress. The Examiner indignantly calls upon the Southern army at Norfolk to sweep the invaders from off the soil of Virginia.

From Kentucky.—FRANKFORT, Ky., May 21.—Gov. Magoffin has issued his proclamation notifying and warning all other States, separate or United, especially the United and Confederate States, solemnly forbidding them against any movement upon Kentucky for any purpose whatever, until authorized by permission from the Legislature to do so.

The Small-Pox at Fortress Monroe.—The Norfolk correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch states that the small-pox is raging among the troops at Fortress Monroe.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The schooner Gen. Parkhill, from Liverpool for Charleston, was brought up to Brooklyn navy yard to-day in charge of a prize crew from the Niagara. The Gen. Parkhill was captured while attempting to run the blockade at Charleston.

A British Squadron off Cape Florida.—A wrecking schooner which arrived at Key West on the 9th instant reports that on the 7th a British fleet was off Key Travanier, near Cape Florida. It consisted of a three-decker (90 guns) and three steam screw vessels.

Ohio Volunteers.—The Ohio papers are filled with accounts of the sufferings of the Ohio volunteers in their various encampments. Starvation, cold and mud are the order of the day. It is supposed that a general stampede will take place as soon as the three months are out. No disposition is manifested in any quarter for three years enlistments.

Disaffection.—A Harrisburg letter to the New York Herald says: "Great disaffection exists throughout this State relative to the three-years enlistment."

Albert Pike and the Indians.—A letter from Little Rock, Arkansas, says:

Capt. Alb. Pike has been commissioned by the Southern Confederacy to raise and equip a regiment of Indians for instant service. The Captain is an idol with the Indians on our border. He has often been urged by them to become their chief, and he can readily procure a command of five thousand of them if it be necessary. He goes at once to the nation.

BOSTON, May 21.—The United States Steamer Bainbridge sailed this morning for Aspinwall, to act as a convoy to the California Steamers crossing the Gulf.

Seat of Government Removed to Richmond!—MONTGOMERY, Ala. May 22.—Congress has adjourned. The seat of Government has been removed to Richmond, Va.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—It is currently reported that an overpowering effort will be made to adjourn Congress as soon as supplies for the war shall have been voted, in order to cut off all attempts at compromise.

Col. Vosburg, of the N. Y. 71st Regiment, died this morning from the rupture of a blood vessel.

The horrible sanitary condition of the various barracks in this city, now occupied by the federal troops, creates alarm, from the fear that some terrible pestilence will break out, which will depopulate the city.

The Pennsylvania Fifth is quartered at Inauguration Hall, under the floor of which were found on Saturday several pools of stagnant water and a dead hog. One member who was perfectly well Saturday night, died yesterday without any apparent cause. His body was as blue as indigo an hour before he died. His name was George Shreck from Schuylkill.

Arrests of those who publicly express sentiments favorable to the South, continue to be made.

Dr. Norwood, of Christ's Church (P. E.) in Georgetown, who has for some time past omitted from the service the usual prayer for the President of the U. S. inserted in lieu thereof a paragraph for his health and personal prosperity—yesterday read the circular letter of Bishop Whittingham, and stated that he could not conscientiously comply with it. He was very much agitated, and has called a meeting of the vestry this evening, when it is expected he will dissolve his connection with his congregation.

It is evident that something must be done with our troops—though drilled and exercised continually, they are beginning to be restless and somewhat undisciplined. In one or two camps there is great complaint concerning the rations. The Seventh Regiment last night had a mock funeral over ther junk, which was buried near the camp, and over which was uttered mournful lamentations. Colonel Ellsworth's Zouaves complained terribly, and several serious troubles have already occurred. The bulk of the Seventh will return to New York when the time of thirty days is up. There is considerable feeling expressed against the regiment, on account of the short time of service. Hundreds of letters are daily received, intimating that the regiment will be hissed through Broadway if it returns at the time stated.

The reports about the ill health of Gen. Scott are unfounded.

One Republican Paper for Peace.—The Hartford Courant, the leading Republican paper of Connecticut, is at length constrained to admit that the only way to obtain peace is to recognize the independence of the Confederate States. We recommend its calm language to Republicans everywhere. Here follows what it says:

Public opinion in the North seems to be gradually settling down in favor of the recognition of the new Confederacy by the Federal Government. The thought of a bloody and protracted civil war, except as a matter of absolute necessity, *is abhorrent to all*, and its issues may be as perilous to the victors as to the vanquished. To subjugate the seceded States by force of arms, and to compel them to remain in the Union, if it be possible, must involve great expenditure of treasure and life, and can result only in changing the present alienation into deadly hostility and incurable hate. If they remain in the Union, they must be as peers of the other States, *and not as conquered provinces.* * * * The forcible subjugation of these States, under existing circumstances, *is not to be thought of.*

Arrival of North Carolina Troops.—Three companies of the First Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers—the Fayetteville Independent Infantry, Capt. Huske; the Fayetteville Light Infantry, Capt. Starr, both from Fayetteville; and the Southern Stars, Capt. Hoke, from Lincoln county, arrived in this city by a special train from Raleigh, at 7½ o'clock, on Saturday evening. Each company had its full complement of 109 men, thoroughly armed, and in the best spirits. If we may form an opinion of the whole regiment by the material and appearance of the above three companies, we should unhesitatingly pronounce it to be one of the finest in the world. North Carolina marshals her bravest and her best for the coming contest, and sends to Virginia men who will uphold and transmit without blemish to posterity, the honorable and enviable glory and fame of their patriotic sires. Drilled to perfection and armed to the full—with brave hearts to lead and brave hearts to follow, they will do their duty, and that nobly.

They were of course met at the depot by hundreds of ladies and gentlemen, who showered boquets without number upon them, and waved handkerchiefs in their honor. They left for Richmond at 9 o'clock.

The balance of the Regiment, numbering 700 men, will pass through here to-morrow.

Petersburg Express, 20th.

SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY.—We have received the Annual Catalogue, which shows a total of 336 Students and 35 Officers and Teachers. The Students are, of North Carolina 153, South Carolina 41, Georgia 33, Alabama 31, Mississippi 22, Tennessee 21, Texas 13, Virginia 9, Missouri 5, Arkansas 3, Louisiana 2, Florida 2, Indian Territory 1.

GREENSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE.—We learn from the Patriot that there have been 204 pupils at this institution during the year just ended, of whom 21 were graduated at the Commencement last week.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 23, 1861.

THE CONVENTION—PROMPT ACTION!

As was universally anticipated and desired—nay demanded—by the people of North Carolina, the State Convention which met at Raleigh on Monday, lost not a single day in dissolving the connection of this State with the late United States, which, instead of a Union to "establish Justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity," as recited in the preamble to the Constitution of the United States, has been perverted into an agent of intolerable injustice, subversive of domestic tranquility, destructive of the general welfare, fatal to liberty and free government. It was meet that this act of severance should be accomplished on the anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence of Great Britain. And it has been done by a unanimous vote of all the Delegates present in the Convention, and though the election had only occurred one week before that day, all were present but four. There was some question as to a preamble reciting the causes which led to this act, but none as to the act itself. Many of the Delegates, it seems, desired to refer by preamble to the act of Lincoln (his Proclamation for troops to subjugate the South) which had thus made the State a unit. Mr Badger's proposition had a preamble to that effect. But the majority preferred a simple affirmation of repeal of the Union and of resumption of sovereignty. And thus it was unanimously determined.

We believe that the Conventions of North and South Carolina are the only ones that have been altogether unanimous on the Ordinances of Dissolution.

We copy the Standard's account of the proceeding.

Nothing of importance was done on Tuesday, except that the Ordinance was signed at 8 o'clock on that evening.

We have nothing as to yesterday's proceedings. We supposed we had engaged a Reporter during the Convention, but have nothing from him.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE CONVENTION.

On Monday last, the 20th May, the delegates recently elected to a Convention of the people of this State, assembled in the Commons Hall in this City.

The members were called to order by Hon. Asa Biggs, of Martin, on whose motion Messrs. A. W. Venable, N. W. Woodfin, and R. K. Speed were appointed a committee to receive credentials and enrol the names of delegates. One hundred and twelve delegates answered to their names, and this number was increased before adjournment to one hundred and sixteen, being four less than the whole number chosen.

Walter F. Leak, Esq., of Richmond, nominated for President the Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, of Warren, and Hon. George E. Badger, of Wake, nominated the Hon. William A. Graham, of Orange, for the same position. The Convention then voted *viva voce*, when Mr. Edwards received 65 votes, and Mr. Graham 47.

On taking the Chair, Mr. Edwards addressed the Convention in an animated strain, referring to the dangers that menace the country, to the importance of the crisis now upon us, and the remarkable and happy unanimity of feeling pervading our whole people in devising and carrying forward those measures necessary for the public defence. His remarks were in every respect appropriate to the occasion, and elicited much applause.

Col. Walter L. Steele, of Richmond, was then elected Principal, and Col. L. C. Edwards of Granville, Assistant Clerk to the Convention; and James Page, of Randolph, W. R. Lovell, of Surry, and J. C. Moore, of Wake, were appointed Doorkeepers.

The Convention being then organized, prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Tucker, of this City.

The Hon. F. J. Moses, Commissioner from the State of South Carolina, was then introduced to the Convention. Mr. Moses spoke for about half an hour in explanation of his mission, and with reference to the feeling which now animates the people of this State. He was rejoiced to know that North Carolina was ready to sever the last tie that bound her to the old Federal Union. He would tell the people of his State, when he returned, that North Carolina was anxious to *act*, and that his speech was necessarily brief on that account. This would give them more cause for rejoicing than any thing else; and he would assure the Convention that no matter how many guns might be fired here over the attitude of secession, South Carolina would fire one more. His speech was well received by the Convention and the audience.

Mr. Badger offered an ordinance separating North Carolina from the federal government, and Mr. Craige, of Rowan, also offered an ordinance of a similar character. Considerable debate took place, not as to whether an ordinance of separation should be passed, but as to the character of the ordinance, Messrs. Badger, Craige, Ruffin, Graham, Barnes, Reid, Venable, and others taking part in the debate. About six o'clock P. M. the ordinance offered by Mr. Craige *was adopted unanimously, every member present voting in the affimative.* This ordinance repeals the ordinance of 1789, by which the federal Constitution was ratified, and declares North Carolina a sovereign and independent State.

As soon as the vote was announced one hundred guns were fired on Capitol Square, and the bells of the City were rung, amid the shouts of an excited multitude.

An ordinance was then unanimously passed adopting the Provisional Government of the Confederate States; and to-day (Tuesday) no doubt the Constitution of the Confederate States will be adopted, and North Carolina will thus take her place as a member of the Confederate States.

Thus was the anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence gloriously celebrated by the delegates of the people in Convention assembled. North Carolina has been slow to act, but she has acted finally. We think she has acted wisely from first to last. Henceforth her destinies are with the States of the South; and she will make good her act of the 20th of May, 1861, with her last dollar and her last man, if such a sacrifice should be required at her hands.

Raleigh Standard.

Besides the proposition of Mr. Badger, (which we have not seen,)—for which Mr. Craige's was substituted by a vote of 72 to 39—Judge Ruffin offered the following, but afterwards withdrew it; when it was again offered by Gov. Graham and rejected, 65 to 47:—

Resolved by the Convention, That by reason of various illegal, unconstitutional, oppressive and tyrannical acts of the Government of the United States of America, and of unjust and injurious acts of divers of the Northern non-slaveholding States, it is the settled conse of the people of this State that they cannot longer live in peace and security in the Union heretofore existing under the Constitution of the United States, and therefore, that this State ought of necessity, immediately and finally to separate from the other States; and that a committee be appointed by the President to bring in a proper ordinance for that purpose; and resolved further, that all propositions touching that object be referred to said committee.

Resolved further, That the safety and vital interests of the people of this State, and the common defence of the South, depend essentially upon her becoming, without delay, a member of the Confederate States of America; and that the same committee bring in a proper ordinance for that purpose also, in conformity with the Constitution of the said Confederate States.

AN ORDINANCE

To dissolve the Union between the State of North Carolina and the other States united with her under the compact of Government entitled the Constitution of the United States.

We, the people of the State of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance adopted by the State of North Carolina in the Convention of 1789, whereby the Constitution of the United States was ratified and adopted, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly, ratifying and adopting amendments to the said Constitution, are hereby repealed, rescinded and abrogated.

We do further declare and ordain, that the Union now subsisting between the State of North Carolina and the other States, under the title of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved, and that the State of North Carolina is in the full possession and exercise of all those rights of sovereignty which belong and appertain to a free and independent State.

Done at Raleigh, 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1861.

AN ORDINANCE

Toratify the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America.

We, the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the State of North Carolina does hereby assent to and ratify the "Constitution for the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America," adopted at Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, on the 8th of February, 1861, by the Convention of delegates from the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, and that North Carolina will enter into the Federal Association of States upon the terms therein proposed, when admitted by the Congress or any competent authority of the Confederate States.

Done at Raleigh, 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1861.

DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION.—Instead of continuing the Election returns, in addition to those published in our issues of Thursday last and Monday last, we annex a complete list of the Delegates. In regard to two counties, Alamance and Halifax, we copied from other papers incorrect statements of the Delegates elected. In Alamance, Judge Ruffin and Giles Mebane are the Delegates, instead of Judge Ruffin and R. Y. McAden; and in Halifax, Richard H. Smith and C. J. Gee instead of C. J. Gee and T. G. Lowe.

Cherokee county we have not heard from.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

Alamance.—Giles Mebane, Thos. Ruffin.
Alexander.—A. C. Stewart.
Ashe.—J. D. Forbes.
Anson.—A. Myers, J. A. Leak.
Bertie.—S. B. Spruill, James Bond.
Beaufort.—W. J. Ellison, E. J. Warren.
Bladen.—T. D. McDowell.
Brunswick.—T. D. Meares.
Buncombe.—N. W. Woodfin.
Burke.—J. C. McDowell.
Cabarrus.—C. Phifer.
Caldwell.—E. W. Jones.
Camden.—D. D. Ferebee.
Carteret.—C. R. Thomas.
Caswell.—Bedford Brown, J. A. Graves.
Catawba.—P. C. Henkle.
Chatham.—J. H. Headen, John Manning Jr., L. J. Merritt.
Chowan.—B. H. Dillard.
Cleveland.—W. J. T. Miller, J. W Tracy.
Columbus.—Richard Wooten.
Craven.—Geo. Green, Jno. D. Whitford.
Cumberland and Harnett.—Warren Winslow, David McNeill, A. S. McNeill.
Currituck.—H. M. Shaw.
Davidson.—B. A. Kittrell, B. C. Douthit.
Davie.—Rob't Sprouse.
Duplin.—W. J. Houston, J. T. Rhodes.
Edgecombe and Wilson.—W. S. Battle, Geo. Howard.
Forsyth.—T. J. Wilson, R. L. Patterson.
Franklin.—W. P. Williams.
Gaston.—S. X. Johnston.
Gates.—A. J. Walton.
Granville.—A. W. Venable, T. L. Hargrove, S. S. Royster.
Greene.—W. A. Darden.
Guilford.—Jno. A. Gilmer, Ralph Gorrell, R. P. Dick.
Halifax.—R. H. Smith, C. J. Gee.
Hyde.—E. L. Mann.
Haywood.—Wm. Hicks.
Henderson.—W. M. Shipp.
Hertford.—Kenneth Rayner.
Iredell.—Anderson Mitchell, T. A. Allison.
Jackson.—W. H. Thomas.
Johnston.—C. B. Sanders, W. A. Smith.
Jones.—Wm. Foy.
Lenoir.—John C. Washington.
Lincoln.—Wm. Lander.
Macon.—C. D. Smith.
Madison.—J. A. McDowell.
Martin.—Asa Biggs.
McDowell.—J. H. Greenlee.
Mecklenburg.—J. W. Osborne, Wm. Johnston.
Montgomery.—S. H. Christian.
Moore.—H. Turner.
Nash.—A. H. Arrington.
New Hanover.—R. H. Cowan, W. S. Ashe.
Northampton.—D. A. Barnes, J. M. Moody.
Onslow.—G. W. Ward.
Orange.—W. A. Graham, John Berry.
Pasquotank.—R. K. Speed.
Perquimons.—Jos. S. Cannon.
Person.—John W. Cuningham.
Pitt.—F. B. Satterthwaite, B. Grimes.
Randolph.—W. J. Long, A. G. Foster.
Richmond.—W. F. Leak.
Robeson.—J. P. Fuller, J. C. Southerland.
Rockingham.—D. S. Reid, E. T. Brodnax.
Rowan.—B. Craige, H. C. Jones.
Rutherford and Polk.—J. H. Carson, M. Durham.
Sampson.—R. A. Mosely, Thomas Bunting.
Stanly.—E. Hearne.
Stokes.—John Hill.
Surry.—T. V. Hamlin.
Tyrell.—Eli Spruill.
Union.—H. M. Houston.
Wake.—G. E. Badger, K. P. Battle, W. W. Holden.
Warren.—W. N. Edwards, Frank Thornton.
Washington.—W. S. Pettigrew.
Watauga.—J. W. Counsel.
Wayne.—G. V. Strong, E. A. Thompson.
Wilkes.—Jas. Calloway, Peter Eller.
Yadkin.—R. P. Armfield.
Yancy.—M. P. Penland.

MILITARY.—Letters from our Volunteers at Richmond mention their arrival in that city at 10 o'clock on Saturday night, and then a march of 3½ to 4 miles to their camp, where they arrived at midnight, greatly fatigued with 21 hours of active movements. It is, however, "a most delightful spot, with hill and valley and stream, and abundant shade," the very reverse in all respects of "the death-hole" at which they were encamped at Raleigh. They were received with cheers and every manifestation of respect at Petersburg. "The very best yet" was in all mouths. It is said that the Colonel compliments them by saying that they are the best behaved volunteers he ever saw.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Contributions to the Volunteers since last reported of the 16th.

W. B. N.	$20
A. M. Campbell	5
Jas. Martine reduced his account of $182 61	15

Persons having bills for equipment and furnishing the Indep't Co., or the La Fayette Co., will present them properly certified for payment. Subscribers will pay up. I am anxious to close the business.

May 22. A. McLEAN, Mayor.

SUMMERVILLE, May 22, 1861.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Allow us through your paper to call the attention of the citizens of Harnett County to the importance of continued and active efforts in behalf of our Volunteers. Although the County Court has made abundant provision for the encouragement of all concerned, yet no act of the Court, however liberal, can supply the place of individual effort and sympathy, in contributing to the confidence, comfort and support of our Patriotic Men and their families. We submit, (for the encouragement of those concerned and as a stimulus to others who have lists of subscription, to send the same as early as possible,) such contributions as have already come to hand, for the support of our Volunteers and their families:—

Arch'd McLean $50; Hugh McLean $50; J P Hodges $60; N McDougald $25; J S Williams $20; W D Harrington $20; Dr Jno McCormick $10; Jno Green $25; Arch'd Cameron $20; J A Johnson $10; Dr W M McNeill $20; Thos Matthews $5; Gen A D McLean $25; C H Coffield $25; W Blalock $10; John L Atkins $10; W B Surles $20; M Ray $5; R Barnes $5; N S Stewart $10; H S McNeill $10; Col A S McNeill $100; Mal. McKay $100; N & J W McKay $1,000; C C Barbee & Co $25; W Williams $5; H M McLean $25; W A Johnson $5; D Jones $5; L H Penny $5; J Montes $5; R Matthews $5; D Cutts $10; Willis Johnson $5; A J Byrd $5; J C Ballentine $5; J W McLeod $10; N G McLeod $5; Acril Matthews $5; William Barnes $5; David Stewart $5; W H Partin $5; William Pearson $5; Reddin Byru $5; A B Gregory $5; Wm Johnson Sr. $5; Jacob Williams $10; I. Matthews $5; A A Cameron $15; J C Dollar $10.

B. F. SHAW, } Agents
J. R. GRADY, } for Harnett.

Old Sampson Aroused.—At a special meeting of the Magistrates of Sampson county a week or two since, a subscription of $15,000 was made to defray the expenses of the volunteers from that county. We learn that the regular session of the County Court was commenced in Clinton on yesterday, at which two-thirds of the Magistrates were present, who unanimously approved of the action of the special court, and made an additional subscription of $35,000,—making the county subscription $50,000. Our informant states that old Sampson is fully aroused and will do her whole duty. She has now one Company of about 120 men in service, and three more Companies have been organized, and are getting ready to take the field—the latter Companies numbering already near 300 men.—*Wil. Journal.*

UNION COUNTY.—The Charlotte Democrat says that "Union county has a company of over 100 men ready for service, commanded by Wm. McRae—Dr. T. H. Means, L. A. Helms and Mr. Jerome, Lieutenants. The company has gone into camp near Monroe.

The Democrat also says that "Capt. Dickson's company from Cleveland, and Capt. Faris's company from Gaston, were encamped at this place last week. Capt. Dickson's company left for Raleigh on Saturday morning."

Mr. Vance's fine Company of Buncombe county men arrived here yesterday. They have been ordered to Weldon, and will leave here to-morrow.

Disbanded.—We learn that a Company from McDowell county, which encamped at Statesville for some time, after exhausting their supplies and failing to obtain acceptance from the authorities at Raleigh, disbanded and returned home.

Capt. Shipp, and his Company of 96 men from Henderson county, arrived here last Saturday evening. They left this morning for Weldon.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

The Standard says, "It is reported that A. M. Lewis, Esq., of this City, has been appointed Paymaster, and D. K. McRae, Esq., Colonel, of the 5th Regiment of Infantry."

And the Wilmington Journal learns that Capt. Robert H. Cowan, (of the Wilmington Horse Artillery,) has been appointed Lt. Colonel, and Wm. L. DeRosset, (Capt. of the Wilmington Light Infantry,) Major in the third regiment of North Carolina troops.

It is also reported here that French Strange Esq. of this town has been appointed a Lieutenant in one of the State Regiments. He is now a private in the Independent Company, at Richmond.

CAPT. MAFFITT.—This distinguished officer, late of the U. S. Navy, arrived here on Thursday and left yesterday for Raleigh, on his way thence to Norfolk for heavy guns and munitions of war for Port Royal, S. C. He has received from the Confederate States a commission as Commander, but returns to this State to offer his services here. North Carolina, though not the State of his nativity, is that of his childhood, from which he has hailed, and to which he is attached by former residence and by the residence here for a long time past of some of his children.

CHEESE.—We beg leave to call the attention of the farmers of Orange, Alamance, Guilford, Randolph, Chatham, Forsyth, Stokes, and the middle and Western counties of North Carolina generally, to the vast field of profit and usefulness opened to them by the prospective exclusion of Northern Cheese from the South. It has become a great article of consumption, almost a necessity, and the North has enjoyed a monopoly of the Southern market. Among the other things of which we must of necessity become independent, let the housewives of North Carolina take care of this. Let them inform themselves of the most approved modes of making cheese—not the hard white hickory cheese, so called, which we have sometimes seen,—but such a rich and nutritious article as their fine cattle and rich meadows put it in their power to make. It is not in our power to furnish them with the modus operandi, but if not already known by the ladies on whom we call, it can probably be obtained from an Encyclopedia, or Patent Office Report.

GRAIN.—A subscriber in a part of Richmond county where cotton is usually the principal crop, writes us that "a good many have complied with your recommendation to plant corn. The small grain crop is looking prosperous, and there is at least one-third more sowed than in any previous year."

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—This body met in Philadelphia on Thursday last. The delegations from the Northern States were numerous, but there were none from North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas or Texas. Only one Presbytery was represented from Virginia, one from Missouri, two from Tennessee and three from Kentucky. The Rev. Dr. Backus was elected Moderator.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—3,449,123 bales, against 4,295,962 last year. Decrease 846,839 bales.

See Fourth Page.

MARYLAND.—The Lincoln papers, especially those in Baltimore, endeavor to make it appear that there is contentment in Maryland with the armed occupation of that State—a cheering of the troops as they pass, &c. But the correspondent of the N. Y. Times shows that this is not so. He says,—

"The statement made by some of the Baltimore papers, that all the troops recently passing through Baltimore have not been molested nor insulted, is incorrect. Ringgold's Artillery was grossly insulted nearly all the way through the streets, but no offensive attack was made upon them. The commanding officer restrained his men from inflicting a deserved chastisement upon the insulting fellows who thronged the sidewalks."

This undoubtedly indicates the true state of feeling in Baltimore and Maryland. It would be impossible that it could be otherwise with a people accustomed to constitutional liberty. The Times confesses as much editorially when it says,—

"We do not suppose there is a single member of the Administration who does not believe that in Maryland, left to herself, secession and anarchy would have been as triumphant to-day as it is in Eastern Virginia or North Carolina."

Maryland will show this before many days. She will not long tamely submit to be guarded by an army whose every feeling is at war with her feelings and interests—her public and private property appropriated, and her most public spirited citizens siezed and confined at the will of a military despot, and without the shadow of reason or right.

That we are right as to the feeling in Maryland is shown by the following which we find in that fearless and able Baltimore paper "the South." It copies from the N. Y Tribune part of a letter from one of its "special" reporters on his way from New York and Philadelphia through Baltimore:—

"As the slanting sun sent its sultry rays down Baltimore street, last evening, I felt as though I had got, not into an enemy's country, but into a traitorous and rebellious atmosphere; *for men's faces wore the expression of sullenness and revenge.*" The Tribune does not believe the half about the prevalence of Union sentiments, and the general satisfaction of the people at the presence of the Federal troops.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The thirty days for which this crack regiment volunteered to go to Washington expired on Thursday last, and it is said that large numbers of them left on that day for their homes.

We see a remarkable indication in a communication, conspicuously inserted in the N. Y. Commercial. After mentioning a diversity of opinion as to the propriety of their returning home, the writer says,—

"We want the Seventh home for a nucleus for our home guard, as we have plenty of secessionists in our midst, who only want some reverses on our side to show their heads."

Plenty of secessionists in New York, are there? and they only wait for some Northern reverses to show their heads. That *is* an important item. But we suspect that the Seventh is wanted for another reason: There are plenty of people in New York who are ready to mob and plunder, and the Seventh is composed of men who have a stake in the property and business of the city, and who can be more fully relied on to put down a riot than all the other powers of the city combined. The property holders objected to their going away at first—have been uneasy during their absence, and would have been more so but that Wilson and Ellsworth had carried off many of the most daring thieves and rowdies. If this war lasts, the New Yorkers will have use for the Seventh at home.

PRIVATEERS.—It is not often of late that we find any thing favorable to the South in the National Intelligencer; but the following leading article from that paper of the 18th is very important, as it shows that Lord John Russell's remark about recognising the Southern Confederacy as a belligerent power entitled to grant letters of marque is founded upon admitted principles. All the threats of the North, that they will hang Southern privateersmen as pirates, vanish in the face of this great truth. And a vast deal of Northern commerce will likewise vanish:—

"*Foreign Recognition.*—Much speculation has been indulged in by the contemporary press with respect to the precise bearing and significance of the remarks which Lord John Russell is reported to have recently made in the British House of Commons on American affairs. Those remarks are said to have been in substance as follows:

"Relative to the blockade, he said it could only be recognised when effective. Regarding the letters of marque issued by the Southern Confederacy, the Government were of opinion that the Southern Confederacy must be recognised as belligerents."

"In the absence of definite information on the subject, we presume that the latter observation implies a probable purpose on the part of the British Government to treat the Southern Confederacy as a belligerent Power, competent to grant letters of marque. We are reminded by a Southern contemporary, the Oxford (Miss.) Intelligencer, that in our Revolutionary war the Continental Congress granted letters of marque, which were held to be perfectly valid, two years before we were recognised by any foreign Power, and under which our privateers captured, during the first year, five hundred and thirty British vessels, valued, with their cargoes, we presume, at five millions of dollars. The British Government will not treat the Southern privateers as pirates, and will thus far recoguise the competency of the Confederate States to issue letters of marque. This appears to be the purport of Lord John Russell's intimation, so far as we can infer it from the imperfect report we have of his views, which, it is to be remembered, are held in some respects subject to revision and modification in accordance with the opinion which the law officer of the British Government is preparing for the advice and direction of the Ministry.

NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—The reader is referrek to the Proclamation of the Postmaster General of the Confederate States, in another column. We shall be glad to find that there is some improvement in this branch of public service, which comes home to the business and convenience of all. For the present, there will be an addition to the cost of correspondence, but that we doubt not the Southern public will submit to cheerfully for the sake of the cause. We learn from the Charleston Courier that—

"Five cents will be charged for every single sealed letter conveyed over a distance of less than five hundred miles within the limits of the Southern Confederacy; and for any distance exceeding that point, double that rate. Drop letters are charged two cents each.

"Newspapers published within the Confederate States, not exceeding two ounces in weight, and sent from the office to subscribers within the Confederate States, are charged as follows: weeklies, ten cents per quarter; semi-weeklies, double that amount; tri-weeklies, treble that amount; papers published six times a week, sixty cents, and dailies seventy cents.

"Periodicals published oftener than biennially shall be charged as newspapers.

"Books, bound or unbound, not weighing over four pounds, shall be charged at two cents an ounce for any distance.

"Double the rates specified above shall be charged upon all newspapers published beyond the limits of the Confederate States.

"The franking privilege is abolished, except upon matter relating exclusively to the business of the Post-office Department.

"The letter registration system is also abolished."

DIED,

Near Terebinth, Cumberland Co., on the 16th inst., Mr. JAMES THAGGARD, in the 61st year of his age, leaving a wife, thirteen children and thirty-seven living grandchildren, with a large circle of relations and friends to mourn after him.

[We have not room for the long obituary notice. Such long notices are charged for.

PRIVATIONS OF VOLUNTEERS.

One of the New Jersey soldiers thus states his grievances in a letter to the New York Tribune:

Allow me the privilege of asking a few questions. I myself am a member of the New Jersey State militia, and, therefore, speak in behalf of our volunteers. Since we have been in Washington our rations have been as follows, viz: For breakfast, four sea-biscuit, and two ounces of Cincinnati pork, and three gills of coffee; for dinner, the same, with the exception of coffee; tea, the same, with coffee. When we left our homes, we went with the understanding that we were to fight for our country's flag; we were then all in a fine condition, all with light hearts, kind and affectionate toward our officers; but now there is almost munity in our camp; and why is this? It is because we are almost starved. There are many who cannot eat the *pork*—cannot stomach it; it is a solid piece of fat, and those who cannot eat it have no remedy but to go without. We do not know whose fault it is; we cannot find out. They say if we do not eat it we will be court-martialed. If this were the case with all the volunteers, it would be a different thing, but it is not. Some have plenty of fresh meat, fresh bread, &c.; and if one can get it, I say all must and shall. We want no more lard. If we are to eat salt meat, give us that which is healthy, and we will not complain.

Another, writing from Washington, says:

This morning, a soldier belonging to Trenton, New Jersey, while on parade nearly opposite my boarding-house, on Missouri avenue, sank to the ground from weakness and exhaustion, consequent upon the want of proper food. He was assisted within door, and his urgent wants carefully provided for. He had had nothing fit to eat for three days. Is not this deplorable? The soldiers from Pennsylvania, as well as those from New Jersey, have been compelled to submit to the most cruel privations. I do not know where the fault lies, but there is inexcusable neglect, or something worse, somewhere. Can it be possible that a human being can be so depraved as to "put money in his purse," by speculating upon the wants of the noble band of volunteers who have been so ready to peril their all in defence of the National Government? These things ought not to be. No one of our brave citizen soldiers should be compelled to say, what I have heard numbers of them declare, more in sorrow than in anger, "if I had known what our treatment was to be, I would have remained at home."

The N. Y. Day Book publishes the following letter received by the wife of a member of the 69th Regiment now in Washington:

GEORGETOWN HEIGHTS COLLEGE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9, 1861.
Sixty-ninth Regiment.

DEAR WIFE: I received your very kind and affectionate letter, and am glad to find you and the child are well, which is more than I can tell you I am. My dear wife, we are in a most wretched state with hunger and weakness, and bordering on a state of starvation. Our rations are stinking pork and biscuit once a day, which we refused to eat and which the dogs would not come near. Two of our officers were taken and confined in the guard house from the afternoon until 12 o'clock next day, for reporting to the Colonel and Quartermaster that the meat stunk and was *not fit for dogs*, and the men were not able to come to drill with hunger and weakness. One of those officers was Capt. McIver. The Colonel called a court martial on the other, who was a lieutenant, and turned him out of the regiment, and kept his sword, sash and belt, which belonged to himself. A great number of our men would not swear in to the Government in consequence of their treatment, and *sixteen in number were stripped stark naked on the square* before the regiment and all the Government clothes taken from them. Father Mooney (the Chaplain) interceded as much as possible for them, but to no use. He was not able even to get them something to eat along the road or give them a pass. The Colonel said the treatment was too good for the d—d secessionists. Over three hundred men have left the regiment, for the muskets are all here and none to claim them, so that's the way we find out the number that's gone. There is but few of the old members here.

The troops in Washington receive daily: salt, 13 bushels; soap, 800 pounds; candles, 300 pounds; vinegar, 200 gallons; whiskey, 625 gallons; sugar, 2,400 pounds; coffee, 1,200 pounds; rice, 2,000 pounds; beans, 50 bushels; flour 115 barrels; fresh beef, 25,000 pounds. The beef is changed every other day for 76 barrels pork.

The Philadelphia Press says: "People need not give themselves much trouble about Gen. Scott's health. Last Sunday he dined with Secretary Seward and a gentleman from this State, and drank not less than a good, honest bottle of wine, as became a man of large frame and high military position." It is fortunate that General Scott is no taller, and has not been promoted to the rank of Field Marshal. Had Congress conferred the latter rank upon him, instead of making him Lieutenant General, there is no telling the number of bottles he would have been compelled to drink.

The Memphis Appeal of the 17th instant reports 6,200 Federal troops at Cairo, (mouth of the Ohio,) nine hundred of whom are on the sick list. The Appeal expresses the opinion that in August the Lincoln troops will be routed, "horse, foot and dragoons," by fever.

We learn upon good authority that the smallpox has made its appearance among the Pennsylvania troops encamped outside of the Fort, and that three cases were this morning transferred to the care of the Physician at the Marine Hospital, by the Surgeons of the regiments in which they occurred. We have no doubt that every pains will be taken to prevent the spread of the disease into the city, but the simple fact is suggestive of the doubtful advantages of a military occupation.—*Baltimore South.*

A Kentucky correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says that 50,000 percussion Minie rifle caps passed over the Kentucky Central road the other day, for the Southern army, marked *garden seeds.*

Hon. Edmund Burke, of Concord, N. H., at a meeting recently called in that city for the purpose of raising funds for a volunteer company, said:

This war is a war against our own brothers. There is no glory to be won in such war. There were both glory and honor to be won in a war against a foreign enemy; but not in the miserable business of butchering our own brothers."

Advanced.—Cotton has advanced in England, under the war news, and there is a considerable speculative demand. The Liverpool Times says there is a supply at command for only 23 weeks.

A New York paper says that twenty thousand of the loveliest women in the North—young, beautiful, and tenderly nurtured—have offered their services as nurses to attend the invading army of Lincoln. Some villainous editor out West suggests that a great many of them will probably need nurses before the campaign is over. That may depend upon how many months the campaign may last.

Neutrality.—The Kentucky Legislature has adopted resolutions endorsing Gov. McGoffin's refusal to comply with Lincoln's demand for troops, and recommending neutrality on the part of the State. This seems to be an incongruity as well as an exceedingly injudicious movement on the part of the State. In the first place, if the State, still occupying as it does a place in the old Union, has a right to declare and maintain its neutrality, it has the same right to be absolutely independent in every other particular, and should its position be recognized by the contending parties, each of them will feel fully at liberty to march their soldiers upon her territory, and make her soil the theatre of battle. It will, therefore, remain for Kentucky to determine whether, independently and alone, she is capable of repelling the demands that may thus be made upon her. If she still claims a place in the old Union, they will either ostracise her claims or else force her into obedience to their demands. The result will be as it has been already to a great extent in Maryland—which we may now regard as practically subjugated to the Northern Government—recognizing her right in refusing to furnish troops to the General Government, they have still claimed and exercised the privilege of marching troops upon her territory, have taken possession of her strong points, disarmed her, and now hold her as a subjugated province—subject to any disposition the tyrannical authorities at Washington may choose to make of her. If Kentucky expects to remain in the Union and yet refuse obedience to the demands of the Union, she will find herself sadly mistaken, because if the United States Government is now bringing all its powers into requisition for the purpose, as stated, of enforcing its jurisdiction over the States that have seceded, it will certainly demand as much of those that have not. It is, therefore, the extreme of folly for any State to attempt thus to set at defiance the Government in which she exists, and at the same time cut off all sympathy and assistance from other sources.

We repeat what we have before stated, that it is safer for either of the Border States to occupy one side or the other, than to attempt a neutral position between the two. The fires of Revolution that will be kindled on both sides will sweep over her in every direction, and when the storm has past nothing but desolation will remain.

Montgomery (Ala.) Post.

Ex-President Pierce on the War.—The letter from Ex-President Pierce concludes as follows:

"The very idea of the dismemberment of the Union has always been to me one of terrible significance. Still, if it holds a place in the inevitable march of time—if the noble fabric must totter to its fall—there is, I humbly hope, no inexorable necessity that its ruins be stained with gore. If our fathers were mistaken, and time has developed in our system, or if the madness of their sons has planted there, the germ of an "irrepressible conflict" which forbids us longer to live together in peace, then in peace and on just terms let us separate. Fearful will be the responsibility of those who would cast the last element of human woe—that of arms for fratricidal slaughter—into the general chaos. The wisdom of man fails—may God in mercy guide us."

Judge Campbell Sustained.—The New York papers discuss Judge Campbell's exposure of Seward's duplicity. A very pleasant discord exists among them. The Times asserts that the evacuation of Sumter was determined on and therefore Seward did not lie, when he assured Judge Campbell that it would take place. This determination was come to in Cabinet council on the written opinion of Gen. Scott, that the evacuation was a military necessity. "This purpose was subsequently changed by the President, under the advice of Lieut. Fox and a member of the Cabinet." Judge Campbell was not advised of this change, and hence the justice of his charge against Seward.

The Post and World both deny that there ever was any thought of evacuating the fort—that Seward was merely amusing himself with the Rebels, and certainly did not lie—more than was his habit!—*Richmond Whig.*

The Case Stated.—The following short paragraph from the London Globe,—a ministerial paper—and we believe Lord John Russell's organ, states the case strongly for the Confederate States:

Putting aside all questions of the formal recognition of the seceded States, do they or do they not, in fact, constitute a political power, capable of levying war, and entitled to be so regarded? Precedent is entirely in their favor. They hold, and have for some time held, exclusive and hostile possession of a large territory. They exercise all the usual powers, and confer upon its inhabitants all the ordinary benefits of a settled Government. They are not even charged with "flat rebellion." Nor does Mr. Lincoln hold a position entitling him to make such a charge, or powers adapted to administer a corresponding punishment. When the thirteen States resisted the authority of Great Britain, we termed them rebels, and tried to suppress the rebellion. But, the suppression being resisted with effect, at once became a war; and though we did not change our way of talking, we changed our tactics, and at once conceded to "the enemy" all the immunities of an ordinary belligerent. *And we can hardly refuse to recognize the significance of a similar state of things between the United and the Confederate States.*

The First Privateer, fitted out for sea and waiting for a commission, is commanded by a native of Portland, Maine. So says the Boston Courier. This will probably be the way of it throughout. The Yankees will prey upon one another.

Southern Funds.—The New York Day Book says Southern funds are looking up in that city. North and South Carolina money can be sold now at fifteen per cent., Virginia at twelve, and New Orleans at ten.

Protection to Slavery in the States.—The Ohio Legislature has adopted, by the constitutional majority, the joint resolution of Congress passed at the last session proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States guaranteeing slavery in the States in which it now exists.

Domesticities.—If the tender leaves of the whortleberry bush be gathered and dried, a tea of most delightful flavor can be made from them, equal in every respect to the beverage produced by the veritable Chinese green tea.

Sassafras can be obtained at all times and in any quantity around our city, and the tea made from this is relished by many persons.

Coffee made from rye is not over bad to take. If it has any fault, it is too stimulating. It is, however, better in the shape of coffee than whisky.

Petersburg Express.

The writer well remembers in his boyish days, during the war of 1812, when as now, both patriotism and economy moved people to make shifts to live upon their own resources, that it was common even in wealthy families to drink coffee made sometimes from a mixture of rye and coffee and sometimes from rye alone.

Imports at New York.—The total amount of imports at the port of New York for the week ending on the 18th was $2,328,479; for the same week in 1860, $5,517,587. Since 1st January $66,424,138; for the same period last year $91,215,143. Exports since 1st January $47,213,318; for the same period in 1860, $30,691,108.

Wheat Crop in Iredell.—The wheat crop in this county is unusually promising at this time, and breadth of land growing this cereal larger than any former year throughout this section.

Iredell Express.

Arrival of the N. C. First Regiment.—The remainder of the First Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers, numbering seven companies and over 700 men, reached this city last night in extra trains, about eight o'clock. For several hours before their arrival, large numbers of citizens of all ages, sexes, classes and conditions, commenced to congregate, until the appearance of the trains, when the vast square in front of the hotel, and the hotel itself, were completely packed with anxious, eager beings. The porticoes and windows of the hotel were radiant with the grace and beauty of the city, who with that beautiful patience for which woman is so justly celebrated, waited without murmur or disaffection, the arrival of those whom they wished to encourage by all the evidences they could display. But, alas! the lateness of the hour and the hurry of the moment, played havoc with those sweet testimonials of regard and approval—the bouquets, of which we noticed any quantities. To the mutual disappointment of ladies and soldiers, they were compelled to shed their fragrance in the fair hands that gathered and bore them thither. We give below the officers and companies of this regiment, the first three of which it will be remembered, passed through here on Saturday:

D H Hill—Colonel.
C E Lee—Lieut. Colonel.
John H Lane—Major.
1. Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry—Capt. Huske.
2. LaFayette Light Infantry—Capt. Starr.
3. Southern Stars—Capt. Hoke.
4. Edgecombe Guards—Capt. Bridgers.
5. Enfield Blues—Capt. Bell.
6. Orange Light Infantry—Capt. Ashe.
7. Hornet's Nest Rifles—Capt. Williams.
8. Buckam Rifles—Capt. McDonald.
9. Burke Rifles—Capt. Avery.
10. Charlotte Grays—Capt. Ross.

Without drawing invidious distinctions, we must say that this is the best equipped Regiment which has yet made its route through our city. Everything seems to have been provided for them that a soldier could desire—arms, accoutrements, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens—in fact, nothing is wanting. They were met at the depot by the "Cockade Cadets," Capt. Platt, and the "Home Cavalry," Capt. Pannill, and left for Richmond about 11 o'clock.—*Pet. Express.*

More Troops from the Old North State.—Without waiting for the form of a legal Secession, the State of North Carolina commenced sending her gallant sons to join those who were already in the tented field. On Wednesday morning the rest of the Regiment, (of which the first instalment arrived on Sunday,) amounting to seven hundred, reached this city, by the Southern road, at 1 o'clock. They were soon formed into line and marched through the city, in splendid style, to the airs of a fine band. Those who saw their close columns and steady march, as they moved down Main street, in perfect order, their polished muskets glistening in the moonlight, with none of the usual attendants of loafers and negroes crowding upon the ranks, describe the scene as almost spectral in its appearance, so regular and orderly were its movements. They joined their comrades, who had preceded them to the pleasant field near the Black Pond; and, we doubt not, rested well after their long tramp. We regret to hear that one of the men, while riding on a car on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, had the misfortune to have both of his legs badly broken.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Arrival of the 2nd Regiment.—The Second Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers arrived in the city last night about 10½ o'clock. Although the hour was late, and the air chilly, a large number of persons waited to see them, a fair proportion of whom were ladies. The regiment numbers 1,150 men, and is composed of companies from various portions of the State, every one of which, through the truly soldierly bearing of its members, presents a noble appearance.

Owing to the hurry and confusion of the moment, we missed getting the name of one company. The other nine with the names of the Field Officers we give below:

FIELD OFFICERS.
Colonel—Solomon Williams.
Lieut. Colonel—Edward Cantwell.
Major—A. W. Burton.

COMPANIES.
1. Duplin Rifles—Capt. Kenan.
2. Lumberton Guards—Capt. Norment.
3. Catawba Rifles—Capt. Ray.
4. Warren Guards—Capt. Wade.
5. Townesville Guards—Capt. Coleman.
6. Cleveland Guards—Capt. Fulton.
7. Granville Greys—Capt. Wortham.
8. Nash Boys—Capt. Williams.
9. Halifax Light Infantry—Capt. Whitaker.

All thoroughly armed and equipped, and prepared for long service.—*Pet. Express, 24th.*

Our friends at forts Caswell and Johnson, on the receipt of the intelligence on Tuesday last, of the passage of the secession ordinance by the State Convention, fired a salute of eleven guns in honor of the event. Maj. Radcliff's Battery is now in a state of defence. The battery guns saluted the raising of the Confederate flag on its heights, which were responded to by the guns of Fort Caswell.—*Wilmington Journal.*

From the Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C. May 18, 1861.

CAPT. W. L. DEROSSET:—DEAR SIR:—Thinking it might in some slight degree relieve the tedium of Camp life, I send the boys a little song I have written for their anniversary, as a token of my kind remembrance and hearty regard. If you think it worthy of their acceptance, I shall be gratified; if not, please burn it, and say nothing. With kind regards to them and yourself,

Very truly yours, GEO. DAVIS.

CAROLINA'S SONS ARE READY.
Written for the Wilmington Light Infantry.
AIR.—DIXIE'S LAND.

Our gallant boys are going to battle,
Seeking fame where the cannon rattle.
Look away, look away, look away, cheer the boys!
Oh cheer them on in the path of duty,
To fight for home, and love, and beauty,
Look away, look away, look away, cheer the boys!
Carolina's sons are ready,
Hurrah! Hurrah!
With heart and hand,
They'll by her stand,
With a courage true and steady,
Hurrah! Hurrah!
Our own brave boys are ready.

Oh, Mecklenburg! thy proud old story,
Never shall they dim its glory.
Look away. &c., cheer the boys!
Their fathers gave them freedom's blessing,
They will ne'er forget the lesson,
Look away, &c., cheer the boys!
Carolina's sons are ready, &c.

Let Lincoln's trait'rous hordes pursue them,
They will meet, but not subdue them;
Look away, &c., cheer the boys!
In the last ditch, where the last flag's flying,
They will victors be, or dying.
Look away, &c., cheer the boys!
Carolina's sons are ready, &c.

Oh gallant boys, God's arms enfold you!
Mothers, sisters, wives behold you,
Look away, &c., cheer the boys!
In the din of strife, in the war's delaying,
Mothers, sisters, wives are praying,
Look away, &c., cheer the boys,
Carolina's sons are ready, &c.

To freedom's battle on we send them,
God of battles, Thy help lend them!
Look away, &c., cheer the boys!
We send "our boys," our best and bravest,
Guard, protect them, Thou who savest!
Look away, &c., cheer the boys!
Carolina's sons are ready, &c.

Matters at Norfolk.—NORFOLK, May 23.—Two transport steamers, loaded with troops, arrived to-day at Old Point.

The Minnesota, nor any other craft, has not dared to venture within reach of the rousing 32 inch Columbiads at Sewell's Point to-day.

Gen. Walter Gwynn has resigned his command at this post. He is succeeded by Col. Huger, late of the U. S. Army.

A Nest of Traitors.—PORTSMOUTH, May 23.—At the election to-day the Marion Rifles, Capt. Watson, of this city, attached to Col. Pryor's Regiment, and composed of Yankee employees of the late Federal Navy Yard, voted 64 out of 66 for the late Union. Col. Pryor promptly reported the fact, and by order of Gen. Gwynn the officers were arrested and the company deprived of their arms. They will probably be disbanded or drummed out. The excitement is very strong against them.

Movement of Troops.—A gentleman who came down the Manassas Gap railroad yesterday reports that a body of Virginia troops had been ordered from Harper's Ferry to *Grafton*, (a point on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad west of Cumberland,) and to take post there.

Gen. Wool at Fort Monroe.—We learn from Hampton, says the Norfolk Day Book, that Major General Wool, who, under orders from the War Department, was directed to proceed to Fort Monroe to conduct operations there, arrived at Old Point on Friday, and assumed the command under a salute from the fort.

A dispatch to the Charleston Courier dated Savannah, May 21, says that "the Spanish bark Laura, from Barcelona for Savannah, was chased by the Harriet Lane to-day, from daylight to mid-day, the Harriet Lane firing at her all the time. The Laura entered the Tybee when the Harriet Lane turned Northward, and is in the river coming up unhurt."

Prizes at Philadelphia.—The Philadelphia Bulletin of Saturday has the following:

"The steam-tug Live Yankee arrived at the Navy Yard this morning, from Hampton Roads, having in tow three schooners loaded with tobacco, in casks and boxes. The names of the vessels are the Emily Ann, Mary Willis, and Delaware Farmer, all owned in Baltimore. These vessels started from Richmond to go to Baltimore. Finding it impossible to pass the blockade, they quietly surrendered to the "Harriet Lane."

"There are as many as twenty sail of vessels detained by the fleet; among these are five tobacco schooners which will probably follow those sent here. It is expected that many more vessels will attempt to pass out of the Roads before the blockade is appreciated.

The report that the crew of the Monticello received mortal injury in the recent engagement at Sewell's Point, seems to be a mistake. So there is "nobody hurt" yet.

The story of the fight at the mouth of the Potomac between a federal steamer and a Richmond propeller, proves without foundation.

MONTGOMERY, May 21.—We are officially allowed to state that Congress has adjourned to meet in Richmond on the 30th day of July, unless sooner convened by the President.

State of North Carolina.

At a Special Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 18th of May, A. D. 1861—a majority of the Acting Justices being present,—

ORDERED, That this Court do now confirm and acknowledge the obligation of the County to pay a note of $4,000 negotiated by David McNeill, Chairman, at the Bank of Cape Fear, and endorsed by Thomas McDaniel, John McDaniel and A. A. McKethan, dated 30th April, 1861, and due and payable August 1st, 1861.

ORDERED, That the Chairman of this Court be authorized to borrow upon the faith and credit of the County an additional sum not exceeding $20,000, to be disbursed under the direction of the Central Board of Commissioners to be hereafter appointed.

ORDERED, That the Chairman appoint three Commissioners in each Captain's District, to report to the Central Board of Commissioners upon all cases entitled to the benefits under the order passed by this Court.

ORDERED, That the Chairman shall appoint a Central Board of Commissioners of five discreet persons, to be located in Town, to pass upon all applications reported by the District Commissioners, and give orders upon the Commissary Department or upon such persons as may be appointed for the disbursement of the money to be raised as above provided.

ORDERED, That the Central Board be authorized and empowered to appoint a Treasurer to keep and disburse the funds, who shall be amenable to said Board, and under their control; and the said Board are also empowered to appoint a Commissary, who shall take charge of all provisions and supplies belonging to the Board, and disburse the same under the direction of the said Board.

ORDERED, That the Central Board be authorized to distribute gratuitously to the families of such Volunteers as are unable to purchase, and to sell at cost and charges to such as can, according to such order and rates as may be made by the Central Board of Commissioners.

ORDERED, That the deficiency for equipping and providing the LaFayette Light Infantry and the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, after deducting private contributions, be paid out of the funds already raised or which may hereafter be raised.

ORDERED, That the Central Board of Commissioners be authorized to contribute aid to such other Volunteer Companies as may be formed in this County.

ORDERED, That the Committees already appointed and hereafter to be appointed by the Chairman of this Court, are hereby instructed to act in accordance with the resolutions passed at the last Special Court and at this Term of the Court, and that the resolutions of the last Term inconsistent with the resolutions of this are hereby rescinded.

In accordance with the foregoing Orders the following Commissioners were appointed, viz:

Central Board.—A. A. McKethan, N. A. Stedman, D. G. McRae, A. M. Campbell, and J. H. Cook.

Town District.—H. L. Myrover, Geo. W. Williams and Joseph Arey.

Cross Creek District.—Walter Draughon, J. C. Poe and William R. Love.

Rockfish.—Neill G. McNeill, E. S. Hobbs and John D. McArthur.

Carver's Creek.—Chas. D. Nixon, R. J. Byrd and Wm. B. Ray.

Look's Creek.—James Evans, William Cade and S. R. Hawley.

Quewhiffle.—Peter Munroe, Arch'd A. McKethan and Jno. A. McKethan.

Cedar Creek.—B. Culbreth, Arthur Melvin and E. Fisher.

Seventy-First.—Neill R. Blue, M. C. Lamont and John Buie.

Gray's Creek.—Alfred Jackson, E. H. Evans and David Murphy.

Black River.—D. McNeill, James McKethan and John C. Smith.

Flea Hill.—D. J. McAlister, Joel Williams and Robert Williams.

(From the Minutes.) J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

The District Commissioners, as above, are requested to meet at the Town Hall in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 1st day of June, at 11 o'clock A. M. By order of the Central Board,

A. M. CAMPBELL, Sec'y.

May 23. 24-2t

Adjutant General's Office,
RALEIGH, May 20, 1861.

THE sheriffs of the different counties in the state are requested to collect all the arms of every description belonging to the State that may be in their respective counties, and to have the same boxed up and forwarded to Raleigh to the Adjutant-General's Office. The expenses of collecting and forwarding the same will be paid by the State. By order of the Governor.

J. F. HOKE, Adjutant-General.

Raleigh, May 22, 1861. 24-

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

E. MURRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

We condense from the Standard the proceedings of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and follow them by the letters of our Reporter.

First, however, we insert the following copy of Mr. Badger's draft of the Ordinance of Separation, offered on the first day, but for which Mr. Craige's was substituted:—

[Learning this morning that there are "several awkward mistakes" in the printed copy of this important document, we take it out from this place, and defer it till we can get a correct copy, for Thursday's Observer.]

On Tuesday, several members who were not present on Monday were, on request, permitted to record their votes in favor of the Ordinance of Secession.

Rules of Order were adopted, after some discussion.

The committee on Elections reported that Dr. L. W. Batchelor was duly elected from Halifax, instead of C. J. Gee, whereupon Mr. Gee asked and was permitted to resign all claims to the seat.

An Ordinance by Mr. Venable for the adoption of the Constitution of the Confederate States was postponed after debate between Messrs. Venable, Smith of Halifax, Kittrell, Barnes and Osborne, for want of a certified copy of that instrument.

Mr. Kittrell introduced th following Ordinance:

AN ORDINANCE To annul the Third Section of the Fourth Article of the Amendments to the Consitution of North Carolina, which took effect on the first day of January, 1836.

Be it ordained by the delegates of the people of North Carolina in Convention assembled, That clauses one and two of the third section of the fourth article of the Amendments to the Constitution of North Carolina, which took effect on the first day of January 1836, regulating the capitation tax and the taxes to be imposed on free males and slaves, be and the same are hereby abrogated and annulled, from and after the first day of January next.

Section III of the Constitution of North Carolina, referred to above.

CLAUSE 1. Capitation tax shall be equal throughout the State upon all individuals subject to the same.

CL. 2. All free males over the age of twenty-one years, and under the age of forty-five years, and all slaves over the age of twelve years, and under the age of fifty years, shall be subject to capitation tax, and no other person shall be subject to such tax; *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent exemptions of taxable polls, as heretofore prescribed by law, in cases of bodily infirmity.

At the evening session the Ordinance of Secession, which had been neatly enrolled on parchment, was signed, first by the President and then by *every other Delegate to the Convention*, in the alphabetical order of the counties. A large audience of ladies and gentlemen in the galleries testified approval of the act by demonstrations of applause.

Mr. Osborne then moved that the ordinance be deposited with the Secretary of State, for safe keeping, and be authorized to procure a case for the same, and, after some discussion, the proposition was adopted.

On Wednesay, the President announced the following committee to report on a State Flag: Messrs. Whitford, Graham, Rayner, Smith of Halifax, Foy, Winslow and Cuningham

Mr Satterthwaite introduced a resolution that there shall be a committee of five, appointed by the President, to prepare an Address setting forth the causes for the separation of North Carolina from the late Federal Union.

On motion of Mr Rayner, the committee was ordered to consist of ten; and the resolution was then adopted.

Mr Jones of Rowan moved for a committee to inquire into the constitutionality of the Stay Law.

Some discussion arose, in which Mr Graham said that from the casual attention he had given to the act, he thought it unconstitutional and mischievous, but that something of the sort ought to be adopted.

Mr Ashe was for leaving it to the Supreme Court. Mr Osborne thought there was a necessity for looking into the matter. Mr Brown said, as a member of the Legislature which passed the act, that as North Carolina was virtually out of the Union when it passed, the clause of the U S constitution with which it conflicted was of no force in this State. The resolution passed.

On motion of Mr Myers, 1600 copies of certain public acts of the Extra Session of the Legislature were ordered to be printed.

Mr Sanders introduced the following:

AN ORDINANCE *To amend the Constitution of North Carolina, so as to strike out the 3d Section of the 4th Article of the Amended Constitution, ratified by the people on the second Monday of November, 1835, and insert the following in lieu thereof:*

Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the State, and property shall be taxed in proportion to its value, which shall be ascertained in such manner as may be prescribed by law; but any property may be exempted from taxation by the vote of a majority of the whole number of members elected to each House of the General Assembly.

This Ordinance shall take effect when ratified by a majority of the votes of the people of this State, cast at a poll to be taken thereon on the first Thursday in August next, in pursuance of schedule hereafter to be enacted.

Mr Kittrell's Ordinance of yesterday came up.

Mr Holden offered an amendment to the effect that slaves shall be taxed according to value, but no higher than land.

Mr. Biggs was opposed to entering into the consideration of the subject of altering the Constitution at this time. Mr. Brown concurred, and was in favor of deferring this question to a subsequent session of the Convention. Mr. Kittrell replied. Mr. Osborne thought this a proper time. The Convention should look into the financial condition of the State. We shall have extraordinary expenses, and all sources of taxation should be under the control of the Legislature. Mr. Speed advocated like action. Mr. Reed opposed. Mr. Biggs was in favor of it, but not now. Mr. Leak was for discarding party, and for a proper modification of the constitution. Mr. Graham said that money is the sinews of war. It is necessary to raise money by taxation to carry on the present war; the difference between the tax on slaves and on other property is too great. Mr. Ashe regretted the introduction of the question at this time. He was willing to adjust the matter, but not now. Thought it a political firebrand. He moved to lay on the table. Rejected as follows:—

Yeas.—Messrs. Arrington, Batchelor, Biggs, Brown, Bunting, Carson, Council, Cowan, Craige, Cuningham, Darden, Dillard, Durham, Foy, Fuller, Green, Grimes, Hargrove, Henkle, Hill, Howard, McDowell of Bladen, McNeill of Cumberland, McNeill of Harnett, Moody, Mosely, Rayner, Reid, Rhodes, Royster, Shaw, Smith of Halifax, Southerland, Strong, Thornton, Tracy, Venable, Walton, Ward, Williams and Wooten.—48.

Nays.—Messrs. Allison, Armfield, Badger, Barnes, Battle of Edgecombe, Battle of Wake, Berry, Brodnax, Bond, Calloway, Cannon, Christian, Davidson, Dick, Douthit, Eller, Ellison, Ferebee, Foster of Ashe, Foster of Randolph, Gilmer, Gorrell, Graham, Greenlee, Hamlin, Hearne, Headen, Hicks, Holden, Houston of Duplin, Houston of Union, Johnson of Gaston, Johnston of Mecklenburg, Jones of Caldwell, Jones of Rowan, Kittrell, Lander, Leak of Anson, Leak of Richmond, Long, Mann, Manning, McDowell of Burke, McDowell of Madison, Meares, Mebane, Merritt, Miller, Mitchell, Osborne, Patterson, Penland, Pettigrew, Phifer, Ruffin, Sanders, Satterthwaite, Smith of Johnston, Smith of Macon, Speed, Sprouse, Spruill of Bertie, Spruill of Tyrrell, Stewart, Thomas of Carteret, Turner, Warren, Washington, Whitford, Wilson and Woodfin.—73.

The Convention, Thursday.—The morning hour was occupied in the introduction of a number of ordinances and propositions for amendments to the Constitution in relation to the subjects of taxation, and the qualifications for holding civil offices in the State; and by several resolutions of enquiry in regard to the military affairs of the State, the number of troops reported and accepted, commissions issued, expenses, appointments to military positions, &c., &c., which were laid on the table, to be considered in secret session.

The committee to whom was referred the ordinance providing for the adoption of the Confederate States' Constitution, reported an ordinance for that purpose, which, together with a substitute offered by Mr. Craige, and amendment by Mr Dick submitting the question to the people, was ordered to be printed.

After adopting a resolution to begin the daily sessions at 10 o'clock, the Convention went into secret session, at 12:30 p. m.

FROM OUR REPORTER.

FRIDAY, May 24.

The President announced the following committees:

Committee on Address—Messrs Craige, Badger, Shaw, Ruffin, Graham, Ashe, Gorrell, Reid, Speed and Thompson.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Howard, Woodfin, Venable, Osborne, Kittrell, Brown, Bunting, Foster of Randolph and Jones of Caldwell.

Committee on Taxation, Revenue, &c.,—Messrs. Ruffin, Smith of Halifax, McDowell of Bladen, Pettigrew, Thomas of Jackson, Johnston of Mecklenburg, Craige, Badger, Biggs, Lander, Mitchell and McDowell of Madison.

Resolutions submitted: By Mr. Reid, authorizing the principal Secretary to employ an engrossing clerk. Adopted.

By Mr Houston of Duplin: Resolved, that in view of the Blockade of our ports by Abraham Lincoln, a committee of five members be appointed, who shall investigate and report the necessity and legality of an Embargo upon shippers and shipowners of this State. Adopted.

The President here stated to the Convention that he had dispatched a special messenger to President Davis at Montgomery, with the Ordinances passed by the Convention of North Carolina.

Mr. Bachelor offered a resolution that the committee on Constitutional amendments be instructed to inquire into the propriety of restricting the Legislature relative to the imposition of taxes.

By Mr. Raffin: Resolved, That a committee be raised, for the purpose of ascertaining the resources of the treasury, and making proper estimate of the sums that will be needed. Adopted.

By Mr. Osborne: Resolved, That the Constitution be so amended as to create the office of Lieut. Governor. Laid over under the rules.

At the request of Mr. Badger, he was excused from serving on the committee to prepare an Address setting forth the causes which impelled North Carolina to sever her connection with the Federal Union.

The President announced Messrs. Houston of Duplin, Gilmer, Leak of Richmond, Thomas of Carteret, and Warren, as the committee on the resolution of Mr. Houston of D., *ubi supra.*

Mr. Myers offered a resolution pledging the faith of the State to make good all amounts due mail contractors since the 20th of May 1861. Laid on the table for special order to-morrow.

The President announced the following gentlemen to constitute the committee on Finance: Messrs. Barnes, Gilmer, Smith, Woodfin and Biggs.

Mr. Ruffin offered an ordinance defining treason against the State of North Carolina. Laid on the table after its first reading.

The President announced the committee to investigate the legality of the Stay Law.

Mr Barnes offered a resolution requesting the President of the Convention to telegraph to the special messenger now en route to Montgomery to bring with him on his return to this City a copy of the permanent Constitution of the Confederate or Provisional Government, duly certified to by the Secretary of State of the Confederate Government, so that it may be printed and placed in the hands of members of this Convention.

Mr Battle of Wake offered a resolution requesting the State Treasurer to furnish this Convention a statement of the public debt, both actual and contingent, and an estimate of the debts which may accrue under the acts of the late session of the General Assembly. Also, the kind of debt in bonds or otherwise, when and where payable, and the means of the State to meet its indebtedness.

Mr Foy moved the Convention take a recess until Tuesday. Negatived.

On motion of Mr. Biggs the Convention proceeded to the consideration of business with closed doors.

The Office of Lieut. Governor will surely be created. The daily sinking strength of Gov. Ellis—and the gradual accumulation of business on his hands render it imperative that he should be relieved of much that he now makes an effort to attend to.

The Uniform tax bill will also be speedily passed. There is much dissatisfaction here regarding the Stay Law.

1000 soldiers left here yesterday morning for Virginia. I see that the Fayetteville Companies are already in Richmond—I mean the Lafayette Light Infantry and the Independent Infantry, and they are considered the best equipped men in the entire service. Hurrah for Fayetteville and her noble sons! God bless them. F.

Clerk of the Superior Court.

WE are requested to announce John W. Bate, Jr. as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland county.

May 22. 24tc

Clerk of the County Court.

WE are requested to announce Jesse T. Warden as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the County Court of Cumberland County.

May 22. 24tc

To the Voters of Robeson County.

I OFFER myself as Candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Robeson County, at the election to be held in August next.

JOHN T. POPE

May 21, 1861. 24tc

FISH FOR SALE.

MULLETS, MACKEREL, and HERRING.

J. W. POWERS.

May 21. 24

Great Bargains!

JUST received one of the largest and cheapest assortments of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

500 pieces of Calicoes,

warranted fast colors, at 10 cts. per yard, usually sold from 12½ to 15 cts.

250 pieces Colored Muslins and Lawns,

fast colors, at 12½ cts. per yard, usually sold from 17 to 20 cts.

100 pieces Debeges,

at 10 and 12½ cts. per yard, usually sold at 20 and 25 cts.

Plain, Black and Brocaded Silks; Plain and figured Challies; Plain and Figured Barages; Crape Moretts; Lustrals; Brochet Poplins; Linen Francais Brochet; Figured Debeges; Brocade Argantines; Grenadines; Poil De Nord; Ottoman Lawns; Organdies; Ginghams; White Goods, Embroideries, Hosieries, &c. &c.

A VERY HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Silk Mantles, Dusters, Barege Bournos, Scotch Wrappers, Chantille Points, Mohair Points, Lace Points, Double Flounced Points, Crape Shawls, Thibet Shawls, Stella Shawls, &c., &c. &c., &c.

☞ Ladies are very respectfully invited to call and make their selections and get the BARGAINS at

GEORGE BRANDT'S EMPORIUM of FASHION
14 Hay St., Fayetteville.

April 3. 16tf

Southern Piano Manufactory.

RUN NO RISK! RUN NO RISK!

THOSE who wish to purchase a good and reliable PIANO, would do well to get one of BOSWELL & CO'S

New Cross-String Iron Frame Grand Patent

ACTION PIANOS.

They have given

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 27, 1861.

MILITARY.—The 1st Regiment of North Carolina volunteers, including our two Fayetteville Companies (a list of the ten companies will be found in another column) left their pleasant camp near Richmond on Friday last and proceeded to Yorktown, a place made memorable by the surrender of Cornwallis and his army to Gen. Washington at the close of the Revolutionary War. They went part of the way by railroad and the remainder by steamer, and no doubt reached Yorktown by noon of the same day. Yorktown is a small dilapidated place, situated on York river, 70 miles from Richmond, 33 from Norfolk, and consequently 20 from Old Point, which is directly between York and Norfolk. It is on York river, which is there a mile wide, and is seen stretching far away until it empties into the Chesapeake Bay, at a distance of 11 miles.

This point is occupied, as are others on the York river, because it is supposed that if the enemy should attempt to capture Richmond, it will be by means of vessels passing up York River. So that our Regiment has been assigned to a post of danger and of honor.

We hear of the most unbounded hospitality of the citizens and ladies of Richmond to our friends in the regiment. There were presents and attentions of all sorts, a contest for the privilege of taking a sick volunteer of this place to one of several houses to nurse, refusal of an eminent physician, (Dr. Cunningham,) to receive pay for professional services rendered to "one in the service of his country," &c. &c.

We are requested to say that certain statements made by a writer in this paper of the 6th inst., over the signature of "Vero," are incorrect. Instead of a Volunteer Company formed at Columbia, it was only a Home Guard that was organized, and A. F. Smith writes us that he was not chairman of the meeting at which it was organized. There are, however, several Volunteer Companies forming in Randolph, (one of which, we learn, has already been tendered to the Governor.)

GUILFORD COUNTY,—The County Court last week appropriated $50,000 for the cause, support and equipment of the volunteers, &c. A new company of 80 has been organized and tendered to the Governor, under C. C. Cole Captain, and H. E. Charles, W. H. Faucett and J. M. Hanner, Lieutenants. Other companies are being raised. Well done, Guilford! She was the first county west of Raleigh to answer the Governor's call, and her first company under Capt. Sloan has been at Fort Macon long enough to be regarded as veterans.

TROY, May 10, 1861.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—SIRS:—We have a Volunteer Company forming here; there are now about 80, and will no doubt be increased to considerably over 100. The Officers are, Calvin J Cochran Captain; D A McRae 1st Lieut; E J Gaines 2nd Lieut; Jerre Coggin 3d Lieut; John P Leach 1st Serg't; George W Montgomery 2nd Serg't; John Nicholson 3d Serg't; E Julius Lilly 4th Serg't; James L McRae 5th Serg't; William Harris 1st Corporal; A C Harris 2nd Corp'l; A Coggin 3d Corp'l; J T Bright 4th Corp'l.

This Company is composed of the best young men of our county, who will no doubt acquit themselves in any emergency with credit. There was a public dinner given on yesterday at Edinboro', at which the young ladies of that vicinity presented the Company with a beautiful flag. Several very able and eloquent speeches were delivered. There were a great many persons present, and more pretty young ladies than the writer ever had the pleasure of seeing at one sight—in fact was almost tempted to pass himself off for a young man.

S.

Oliver H. Dockery will meet the young men of Richmond, on Saturday the 28th inst., at the Mineral Springs—on Wednesday, the 29th, at Coleman's Mills (or Capel's,) and on Saturday, June 1, at Mt. Gilead. He is desirous of organizing a volunteer company to go forth immediately in defence of our right. Mr. Dockery was a firm unflinching Union man until Lincoln's proclamation made its appearance. He fights now against coercion—invasion.—*Wadesboro' Argus.*

SURRY COUNTY.—The County Court has appropriated $20,000 for equipping and sustaining her volunteers.

The 'Washington Grays" took their departure on Monday morning in the Steamer "Post Boy" for their destination. The occasion was one of unprecedented interest in this town.—*Wash. (N. C.) Dispatch.*

Pitt County.—The County Court of Pitt has appropriate $25,000 to supply the necessities of the Volunteers, and to support their dependent families during their absence. The number of Volunteers now mustered, effectually drilled, and ready for service when called upon, is over *three hundred.* This number is to be increased by other organizations. The following gentlemen have been appointed a committee to disburse the above-named fund, viz: F. B. Satterthwaite, Hon. Henry S. Clark, Peyton A. Atkinson, C. Perkins, and L. P. Beardsley.—*Washington, (N. C.) Dispatch.*

OFFICE SEEKING.—The Editor of the Wilmington Journal has been to Raleigh, and among his observations published on his return is the following:—

"We found every body getting an appointment of some kind, or wanting one, or expecting one."

We hope there are some people who were not "found" by the Editor at Raleigh, as there certainly are in other parts of the State, who are willing to serve the State *without* office.

THINGS AT THE UNIVERSITY.—A friend writes us, that, owing to the difficulties of the times, the want of punctuality on the part of subscribers, and the impossibility of obtaining engravings from the North, the Editors of the University Magazine have suspended its publication for the present. A likeness of Gen. Davie was ordered just too late to secure it for the May No. The memoir, from the pen of Dr. Hubbard, will yet, it is hoped, be given to the public.

Many of the older Students have found their way into the public service, as volunteers in Capt. Ashe's company, the Orange Light Infantry, and others. Besides these contributions to domestic corps, the University is well represented in companies now at camp or on the march, from South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. Notwithstanding this great reduction from the list of students, there is still a larger number present than were on the Catalogue of 1835, when the present head of the Institution entered upon the discharge of his duties there.

Our correspondent adds, that there is probably no village in the State which, in proportion to its means, has contributed more liberally than Chapel Hill, in the supply of men and money, for the rights of the South.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE SCHOOL FUND.—The Literary Board has published a list of the amounts to be distributed this Spring to the several counties. It is but half the usual amount, $45,212 52 in all. Our neighboring counties receive: Alamance $609 96, Anson 645 36, Bladen 481 44, Brunswick 357 06, Chatham 963 80, Columbus 818 48, Cumberland 638 03, Davidson 847 38, Duplin 666 66, Forsyth 637 87, Guilford 1108 64, Harnett 425 34, Johnston 778 86, Montgomery 369 78, Moore 513 13, New Hanover 854 16, Orange 897 42, Randolph 910 56, Richmond 476 16, Robeson 664 80, Sampson 738 66, Stanly 380 88, Stokes 509 40, Surry 487 92, Union 555 48, Wayne 619 05, Yadkin 570 66.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—Bishop Atkinson has given notice that the Episcopal Convention, which was postponed from Newbern on the 15th of May, will be held at Morganton on the 10th of July next.

CORRESPONDENCE.—In the absence of four of those usually connected with this establishment, our duties deny us the time even to read long communications. To secure insertion, articles intended for the Observer should be brief and plainly written. We sometimes have not time to answer letters as we would wish, nor to see friends during business hours, except on business.

ABUSING ENGLAND.—It is a most encouraging sign that the leading Black Republican papers are furiously wrathy against Great Britain, threatening her with vengeance, war, &c. There is more in this than meets the eye. They would scarcely venture upon such ground if they had not learned from Washington as well as from England that the recognition of the Southern Confederacy will take place.

It is a sign of better things than we looked for for a good while to come.

Since the above was in type we find the following editorial in the N. Y. Times of Wednesday last. *It is glorious news:*—

"We have at last the text of Lord John Russell's declaration in Parliament, in regard to the policy which the British Government has decided to adopt concerning the issue of letters-of-marque by the so-called Southern Confederacy. He announces that the rebellious States are, in this respect, to be regarded by the British Government *"as billigerents;"* and, in the remarks with which he accompanies this declaration, quoting precedents for this action, he fully vindicates our statement, that the privateers of the South are to be recognized and *protected* by the British Government when they bring prizes into British ports. We repeat what we said then, that this is an *unfriendly* act, and if carried into practical effect, will be so regarded and treated by the Government of the United States."

Again, says the Times:—

"There is hardly room left for doubt that the English Government has determined to give all its aid short of an open declaration of hostilities, to the cause of the Southern Confederation, by recognizing its right to destroy the commerce of the Union, and by denying the right of the Federal Government to exclude British and French vessels from Southern ports. This determination is hailed with great satisfaction by the ministerial organs, whose comments are quoted elsewhere."

PRIVATEERING.—It is only a few years since Gov Marcy, when Secretary of State under President Pierce, wrote a powerful and convincing letter maintaining the right and the duty of the United States to hold on to the privateering system. His argument was universally applauded North and South. It was partly founded upon the known policy of the United States to keep no large standing army and navy; and so, in the event of sudden hostilities, to relinquish the right to grant letters of marque to privateers would be to deprive the United States of its most efficient arm of defence and offence. We say that the whole country, North and South, applauded the stand taken by Mr. Marcy. But now the South is placed towards the United States in precisely the condition of the United States then towards the rest of the world. The South has no navy. The North has. The South grants letters of marque to privateers to supply the place of a navy. And suddenly the North has discovered that privateering is "wicked," "piratical," and what not; and that the privateersmen when caught must be summarily hanged. It is to be hoped that the North will not put such threats in execution, for if it should there will be a vast deal of hanging on both sides—for every privateersman hanged, two Northern soldiers will swing whenever captured.

Mr. Marcy having settled the question as against Great Britain, let us see what Great Britain now says as against the North. Lord John Russell's remarks in the British parliament are thus quoted:—

"The question has been under the consideration of Government. They have consulted the law officers of the Crown, the Attorney and Solicitor General, and the Queen's Advocate. The government have come to the opinion that the Southern Confederacy of America, according to those principles which seem to be just, must be treated as a belligerent."

And the London Times, the great organ of English opinion, speaking of Mr. Marcy's rejection of the proposition to make privateering piracy by the universal law of nations, says,—

"That proposal having been rejected, the belligerents hold equal rights, and commissions from President Davis are as good as those from President Lincoln. As to the resolution adopted by the New York merchants, to treat privateers from the unrecognized South as pirates, the proposition cannot be maintained. Every jurist must hold, that so long as Mr. Davis is President of a Confederacy of sovereign States, he has the same right to issue letters of marque which any President of the Republic of either North or South America has."

JUDGE CAMPBELL AND SECRETARY SEWARD.—We are glad to see that Judge Campbell's letters exposing Seward's shameful duplicity in regard to Fort Sumter are having some effect upon the North. The Republican papers, generally ready enough to comment upon important public documents and to defend the administration, had to ponder over these letters for a day or more before they could make up their minds how to treat them. A writer in the Journal of Commerce takes the right view in an article from which we extract the following:—

"As the matter now stands before the public, it is so clear a case of deception and of overreaching the confidence of friendship and sincerity, that it goes far toward changing the issue, and abating the sympathy of those who stood up *en masse* with the Administration, under a high sense of right. Should that sense of right be impaired, the "sacred and holy cause" so dear to the hearts of the people, so prominent in the prayers and preaching of the pulpit, might lose much of its sanctity.

"If, then, the silence of Secretary Seward in regard to the testimony of Judges Campbell and Nelson, two of the most honorable and respectable of men, is to be understood as a tacit assent, on his part, to its substantial truth, it throws on the Administration the responsibility of slamming the door of conciliation in the very face of those who came to smoke the pipe of peace.

"It was wrong, *decidedly wrong*, for Secretary Seward to impress Judge Campbell with the "entire confidence" that Sumter would not be supplied nor re-inforced, and leave him and Justice Nelson under that impression, whilst the Cabinet was *actively preparing and intending* to do both. It was some like Punic faith and might pass for smart war policy; but it certainly imparts somewhat of justification to the attack on Sumter, and detracts materially from the *prestige* we presumed we had in that notorious affair."

PRESIDENT DAVIS.—We understand that the President of the Confederate States passed through Wilmington on Saturday, on his way to Richmond.

THE VIRGINIA VOTE.—We see returns from many counties and towns in Virginia where there is a unanimous vote for the Ordinance of Secession. In one county there was 1 vote against it; in another 6 votes out of 3,300; in another 2 votes.

It is supposed that the Ordinance has been ratified by 130,000 majority.

POWDER, BALLS, &C. IN THE SOUTH.—It has been feared that the South would be deficient in powder for the war, and in materials of which to make it. But we see that in this as in many other things the South is about to assert its independence. There are already two powder mills in operation in Pickens District, S. C., which make excellent rifle and blasting powder, and one near Nashville, Tenn. Col. John D. Gray and others have formed a company at Kingston, Geo., for the purpose of commencing immediately to manufacture powder. The saltpetre cave near that place contains an abundance of nitre, almost pure. Another company, G. W. Rice and others, have rented the celebrated cave in Jackson county, Alabama, and are making preparations to manufacture powder.

As to bullets, the Nashville Union mentions a new machine for moulding bullets, invented by mechanics of that city, which will turn out with perfect ease from forty to fifty thousand bullets per day, and of a character not to be equalled by the ordinary bullet. One of the machines was to be in operation in less than ten days.

The Messrs. Noble, of Rome, Ga., have taken a contract to manufacture Rifled Cannon, and have already commenced the work.

The manufacture of swords is about to be commenced on a large scale at Tilton, Whitfield county, Ga.

HOME-MADE DRUMS.—We learn from the Richmond Whig that Mr. Polster of that city is making excellent drums, all parts except the tin being of domestic manufacture. Good.

The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph says that a percussion cap factory has been established in that city.

MILITARY OFFICERS APPOINTED.—In addition to the appointments announced in the Observer of Monday last, the following have been made "by the Governor, by and with the advice of the Military Board." These are for the 10,000 Regular troops of the State—the volunteers elect their own Officers:—

Quartermaster General's Office: A M Lewis, Major; John W Cameron and Rufus S Tucker, Captains.

Commissary of Subsistence: Wm A Morrison, Captain.

Colonels: Jas A J Bradford (Chief of Ordnance;) J H Winder, Duncan K McRae, C F Fisher.

Lieut. Colonels: M W Ransom, R H Cowan, J A Young, Wm T Dortch.

Majors: W Beverhout Thompson, Wm L DeRosset.

Captains: Ch's P Bolles, Henry T Guion, John C Winder, G N Folke, Wm H Cheek, T L Skinner, W A More, E D Hall, J Howard, Stephen D Pool, W S Stallings, Alsey J Taylor, Hugh L Cole, Harvey Sawyer, W Lee Davidson, D A Lamont, S D Thurston, Edward Savage, Mark L F Redd, Franklin Faison, J Alex Faison, Theodore A Sykes, Jas K Marshall, Geo W Clayton, J A Lindsay, Robert V Cowan, A M Waddell, P J Sinclair, J V Jordan, Solomon V Doudge, John W Lea, Rob't McKinney, Rob't F Webb, W J Freeland, S McD Tate, Isaac E Avery, Jas W Wilson, Jas E Craige, J L Hill, A K Simonton, P A Yorke.

1st Lieutenants: Samuel Ashe, Samuel J Lowrie, A W Lawrence, John A Benberry, Oliver C Petway, Jas Price, Calvin Barnes, John C Manson, J C Applewhite; Louis Hilliard, M N Chadwick, John E Brown, Charles H Stephens, John Brown, F J Hahr, W A Cumming, J S Dunn, L P Warren, McLeod Turner, J D Hyman, S Lander, R M Nelson, Edward Sumner, Henry Mullins, G B West.

2nd Lieutenants: L C Benberry, Augustus M Moore, R B Gilliam, James Sterling, Owen Williams, Jos P Roberson, B F Miller, W D Cone, Iredell M Williams, R S Wetherington, H J B Clark, W J Kerr, W H Horne, Jas T Rose, F S Van Bokkelin, Ed G Meares, N P Allen, W J Kemp, John C Badham, E A Small, W Calder, R E Calder, John C Syme, F H Dewey, A G Halyburton, Jacob Sheppard, G W Wightman, Benj Robinson, James B Doughtie, Charles A King, French Strange.

THE LAW DEFINING TREASON.—A prominent Member of the General Assembly writes to us in reference to a remark of ours on this law, a note not intended for publication, but we do not see how we can better or more clearly express his ideas than as he himself does it. We therefore copy the material part:—

"The act is an almost literal copy of a Virginia statute, under which John Brown was executed. It was referred in both Houses to the Judiciary Committee, and reported on favorably. I mention this to show that the act was not rushed through, nor can it be ill-considered.

"But on looking again at the 1st Section you will find, I think, your notion radically erroneous. It is clear that the present convention is called by the authority of the General Assembly, conformably to our Constitution, and any government which the Convention may establish within our limits will be established with the authority of the General Assembly, and cannot be in any sense a usurped government. Of course postmasters, Judges, &c., may hold office and execute the laws under such Government, without incurring the penalties of treason. No government, under our present Constitution, whether by a Convention or otherwise, can be or ought to be established in North Carolina without the authority of the General Assembly unless the parties to it incur treason."

MISCHIEF MAKERS.—A few years ago a gentleman of high standing in South Carolina called upon one of the principal Editors of the N. Y. Tribune with incontestible evidence of the falsity of certain statements which had been made in that paper in regard to the state of society in Charleston. In a calm and unexceptionable manner he asked that this evidence should be published in the Tribune as a matter of simple public justice. No attempt was made to dispute the accuracy of the facts thus sought to be brought before the public or to maintain the truth of those which they disproved. But the publication was refused. The facts would have been highly creditable to Southern people, and it was the mischievous, fiendish purpose of the Tribune to excite and keep alive a spirit of rancorous hate on the part of the North towards the South.

We find in the Journal of Commerce the exposure of a like incident.

The sensation papers of the Tribune stamp recently published far and wide a statement that the Bank of Commerce, Savannah, Georgia, had "swindled" a gentleman to whom it had given a check on New York, the fact being that the bank on which the check was drawn declined to pay it when first presented, for want of funds of the drawer. This was on the 3d inst. On the next day funds to the amount of $30,000, which had been delayed by irregularities of the mail, were received and the check was paid, with interests, costs, &c. Whereupon the "swindled" gentleman, who resides in Brooklyn, wrote a note to a leading Republican paper in New York, requesting a correction of the injurious statement with other slanders on the South. But it was refused insertion.

We see many such instances of injustice here in North Carolina, from one party editor towards another. But these are small evils, only affecting individuals. Those above cited, and thousands like them, have brought the two sections of the country to misunderstand, undervalue, dislike, and hate each other, until finally they are prepared for the most vindictive civil war that the world ever knew.

AN INCIDENT.—A lady writes to this place, that whilst seated in a car a few days ago, in company with a number of other ladies, one of a party of volunteers came in, a stranger to all in that car, and in a sort of free and easy way remarked, that as he was a good looking fellow he hoped that he should not be considered as intruding by entering that car. The ladies of course said nothing. Several other volunteers hear the remark and followed, claiming that they too were good looking fellows. They raised no cap nor made any bow to the stranger ladies. In a moment or two, however, a clear silvery voice from a beautiful lady was heard saying, "Your dress shows that you gentlemen have a claim upon us which every lady must recognize. You are soldiers who have left your homes to defend your country, your wives and daughters and sisters. You cannot be intruders here." Instantly every cap was doffed, every head bowed, and three cheers proposed for the ladies and given with a will; and all that deference and respect shown throughout the trip which gallant Southern gentlemen know so well how to manifest.

A SHORT "ETERNITY."—In a speech delivered in this town about six weeks ago, ex-President Buchanan was extravagantly lauded as "a noble patriot," who

"Had retired to the quiet retreat of Wheatland, but carries with him the blessings of every lover of his country. Yes here he stands:

"As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the gale and midway leaves the storm,
Though round its breast the lowering clouds are spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head."

This *eternity* lasted about a week, for by that time Buchanan had given $5000 (so the papers said) to help subdue the South; and the latest account of him we have seen is the following:—

"The Pittsburg Chronicle says: James Buchanan is not a fugitive from his home as lately reported. A squad of fifteen Zouaves from the two Ohio regiments now stationed at Lancaster, paid their respects to him the other day. The old gentleman received them cordially and during their short stay he treated them as hospitably as though they had been the Emperor of France. He expressed himself as being exceedingly anxious that the difficulties existing between the North and South should be speedily settled, and hostilities suspended; but thought that the "rebels" had gone too far in their "rascality and traitorous proceedings," to be let off without a "little threshing."

These political stump orators have made several mistakes, such as lauding the Van Burens and Pierces and Buchanans as "eternal" friends of the South, and decrying their neighbors as hostile to their own home section. When the day of trial comes, the Van Burens and Pierces and Buchanans are found supplying arms to mercenaries to murder and ravage the South, whilst the slandered Southern men are pouring out their money and flying to arms in defence of the South. These facts *ought to be* a lesson to some persons in North Carolina, —to say nothing of Fayetteville.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

ALEXANDRIA TAKEN BY LINCOLN!

RICHMOND, May 24.—About 5,000 of Lincoln's troops entered Alexandria between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning, and took possession, the 600 Virginia troops retiring without resistance, agreeably to orders, in good order, and in full view of the enemy, to Fairfax station, about 10 miles off.

Gen. Bonham of the S. C. brigade, has 1600 S. C. troops at Manassas Gap, and other forces at Culpeper Court House. In all five or six thousand, and another regiment was sent to him to-day.

MANASSAS GAP JUNCTION, May 24.—We have escaped safely from Alexandria. The famous Col. Ellsworth, of the N. Y. Zouaves (Pet Lambs,) entered the Marshall House to day, and attempted to lower a Confederate Flag which was flying over the building. Mr. Jackson, the proprietor, resented the insult, and shot Ellsworth, killing him instantly. Jackson was afterwards cut to pieces by the sabre bayonets of the Zouaves. He died nobly defending his flag, and Virginia should erect a monument to his memory.

NORFOLK, May 24.—Three light steamers, loaded with troops, went to sea from Old Point to-day. [Supposed to be a ruse—that they will return at night and go up James river.]

The Sewell's Point Engagement.—There have been contradictory accounts of this affair—on one side it being said that several Lincoln men were killed and wounded, and on the other side this was denied. The Baltimore Sun states the arrival of the steamer Georgiana from Old Point, by which the Sun learned that there were about 18 war vessels at Old Point, mostly gunboats. There were 4000 men at the fort. In the battle at Sewell's Point the Monticello received seven shots; one through the pilot house which mortally wounded a boy, one through the boiler house, and the others in different parts of the hull. She was so much disabled that she had to be towed off. Besides the boy, one man was severely and two others slightly wounded.

The Reported Affair at the Mouth of the Potomac.—The N. Y. Herald has a letter dated "Steamer Mount Vernon, May 20," giving an account of the steamer Baltimore getting aground and being attacked by a propeller with a heavy gun and full of men, who killed 4 and mortally wounded 5 of the Baltimore's troops. The writer even mentions the names of the killed, and of the companies to which they belonged. But as a week has elapsed since the reported affair, and it has been positively contradicted at Washington, and no one knows where such a propeller could have come from, the story must be set down as having been manufactured in the Herald office.

Harper's Ferry.—A letter says that there are 12,000 men at this place.

Troops at Washington.—The Harrisburg Patriot says that there are 40,000 troops at Washington. It says that all the $500,000 appropriated by Pennsylvania has no doubt been spent, but not one-fifth of it in furnishing her troops. "Not one in a hundred of the Pennsylvanians will re-enlist after their three months' term. Many of them are ashamed to show themselves in their rags. They are called "the ragged army of Pennsylvania."

Missouri Affairs—Steamboat Disaster.—ST. LOUIS, May 21.—Generals Price and Harney have agreed upon a plan for the maintenance of peace and the avoidance of future conflicts between the Federal and State Governments. Gen. Price pledges the whole power of the State to maintain order among the people, and Gen. Harney declares that this being ensured, he has no wish to make any further military movement in the State.

The steamer Kentucky between Memphis and Vicksburg, exploded her boiler yesterday, and twenty lives were lost.

The Confederate authorities have established a blockade at Memphis.

It is said that the Confederate Commissioners, Mr. Rost of Louisiana, and Mr. Yancey of Alabama, have been introduced to Lord John Russell, Foreign Secretary of Great Britain, by Mr. Gregory, M. P. The United States Minister, Mr. Dallas, refused to introduce these gentlemen without instructions from his Government.

LIEUT. D'LAGNEL.—We are glad to learn from a letter received here on Saturday that this gentleman resigned his commission in the U. S. army on the 20th inst.

REV. DR. NORWOOD.—At a meeting of the Vestry of Christ Church, Georgetown, D. C., it was decided, that the refusal of Dr. Norwood to comply with Bishop Whittingham's order to use the prayer for the President of the U. S. was a matter with which they (the Vestry) had nothing to do.

STOPPAGE OF NEWSPAPERS.—We doubt if there is any business which suffers more at the present time than that of publishing newspapers. The derangement of mails is one cause, the scarcity of money another, the falling off of advertising and job printing a third, and the going into the volunteer service by Editors and Journeymen a fourth. If we may judge of the experience of others by our own, nothing but the cash system can at this juncture save any paper from entailing a heavy loss upon the publishers. We think that fifteen or twenty papers in this State have been discontinued or dwarfed, very few if any of which were published on the cash system. Even those which require to be paid for their labor, and will not consent to work year after year for nothing, will have to practice the strictest economy in all matters to make the two ends meet.

The Wheat crop in this section promises well; indeed we never saw a more promising crop. Our Planters are raising comparatively but little Tobacco this year; they have very wisely planted Corn on a large scale, and we notice that the woods, in every direction, is alive with fine fat shoats. We are preparing to live up this way, in spite of rump Governments, fanatical Presidents and port blockades. Nevertheless, we have extortioners among us who ask tall figures for everything they put in market, as though no body but themselves had a right to live.

Milton Chronicle.

MARRIED,

In Chatham county, N. C., on the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. S. D. Adams, WM. J. HEADEN and Miss MOLLIE D. GOLDSTON.

At Charleston, S. C., on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Smyth, Rev. A. BAKER, of Fernandina, Florida, to Miss MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Judge Gilchrist.

DIED,

In this town, on the 23d inst., JOHN McS., youngest son of John T. and Emily F. McKay, aged 10 months.

In the vicinity of Enterprize, Miss., on the 28th of March 1861, BARNABAS HALL, son of Matthew Hall, a private in Captain David L. Evans's company of North Carolina Militia, War of 1812.

$50 REWARD!

I will give the sum of twenty-five dollars reward for my Negro man SOLOMON, who ran away from my plantation, Orton, in Brunswick county, N. C., about the 1st of April, 1861. Solomon is of middle size, dark complexion, about 28 years of age, formerly belonged to Dr. Frederick J. Hill, deceased.

I will also give twenty-five dollars reward for FRED, generally known as Fred Burgwin, who ran away on the 6th of May, 1861, from Orton. Fred is also of middle size, dark complexion, about 30 years of age. He likewise belonged formerly to Dr. Frederick J. Hill, deceased. I will give the above stipulated reward for either of them delivered at my plantation, or confined in any Jail. THOMAS C. MILLER.

May 22, 1861. 25-1mi

NOTICE.

MY Boy Henry, commonly called Harry, ranaway from me during the last week. He is well grown, about thirty years old, has a scar on his face, and on the inside of one of his thighs has a growth something like a wen. He is a dark mulatto, about five feet ten or eleven inches high. I think it likely he will try to make his way toward Robeson County—perhaps in the Laurel Hill neighborhood, as he once before ranaway and went there. I will pay a reasonable reward for his confinement in jail or delivery to me.

GEORGE FOUST.

Graham, N. C., May 20, 1861. 25-*3t

$10 REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber's house, on the 30th March last, a small Double Barrel SHOT GUN. I will pay $5 for the recovery of the Gun, and $5 more for proof to convict the thief.

D. B. MURPHY.

Flea Hill District, May 25. 25-3tpd

LATEST FROM THE STATE CONVENTION.

FROM OUR REPORTER.

SIXTH DAY—Saturday, May 26.

Gov. Reid announced the death of the Hon. John Hill of Stokes. Gov. Reid spoke at some length most feelingly and approvingly of the life and character of the deceased. At the conclusion of his remarks he offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Convention has heard with emotions of deep grief of the sudden death of the Hon. JOHN HILL, late a member of this Convention from the County of Stokes.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, we will wear the usual badge of mourning during the remainder of the present session.

Resolved, That the President be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the widow of our deceased brother, assuring her of our high appreciation of the excellent qualities of her late husband, and our sympathy with her on the occasion of his death.

Resolved, That as a further testimony of respect, this Convention do now adjourn till Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Remarks were submitted by Messrs. Biggs, Badger, Leak, Dick, Jones, Gilmer, Wilson and Graham, in testimony of the many virtues and good traits of character of the deceased.

Mr. Hill was in his seat during the entire session of yesterday and on last evening died suddenly of disease of the heart.

Convention adjourned to Monday morning.

On Thursday, Capt. Graves (Captain of a Caswell Company of Volunteers,) resigned his seat in the Convention, and a new election was ordered.

Mr. Rayner offered the following:

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to communicate to this Convention the nature of the duties and functions being performed by the Board appointed under an act passed at a late session of the General Assembly, entitled, "An act to create a Military Board;" who constitute said Board; what are the distinctive offices and duties thereof held and exercised by the several members of said Board; what are the ranks and emoluments of each official position; whether any member of said Board is holding and exercising the duties of more than one official position, and receiving additional pay for the same, and if so what these official positions are, their rank and emolument—and whether there are any other persons holding and exercising the functions of more than one official station, with additional rank and entitled to additional emolument on account of the same, and if so, what these offices are and who are holding them.

And Judge Howard the following:

Resolved, That a standing committee of five be appointed to enquire into the present military organization of the State, with full power to examine persons and papers, and report whatever measures they may deem necessary to perfect the system and increase its efficiency.

Mr. Johnston of Mecklenburg offered an Ordinance, and Mr. Rayner a resolution, to provide for a removal of the Jewish disability in the Constitution.

Resolution introduced on Tuesday by Mr. Battle of Wake:

1. *Be it Resolved, &c.* That the Constitution of the State should be so amended that slaves may be taxed according to their value as much as land, but not more.

2. That all free white males over the age of twenty-one years and under the age of forty-five years, may be subject to a capitation tax.

3. That all free male persons of color may be subject to a capitation tax not to exceed double that imposed on white men.

4. That the debt of the State, actual or contingent, shall not exceed millions of dollars, unless in case of war, insurrection or invasion, the public necessities may require it.

Resolution, introduced on Thursday by Mr. Smith of Johnston:

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to communicate to this Convention at as early a day as practicable the number of volunteers who have offered their services, the number accepted and from what counties, the number of State troops enlisted, the commissions issued and to whom, the officers appointed by him, and the rank and pay of each, the number of men ordered to service in Virginia, the number in actual service in this State, the number in camps of instruction, an estimate of the expenses incident to carrying on the necessary military operations for one year, the quantity of arms and munitions of war, the provisions and clothing purchased, and at what price, what naval force if any, has been established in the State, and all other information possessed by him in relation to the military and naval condition of this State, and under what laws or provisions of the Constitution the forces aforesaid have been called out and their officers appointed.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

RALEIGH, May 25.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Dear Sirs: You are, I have no doubt, in receipt of all the doings of the Convention up to this day. No important measures have passed except on the first day, though many important amendments to the Constitution are proposed, some of which I send you; among them is one for Ad Valorem by Mr Kittrell from Davidson, which created quite a flare-up among such members as Reid, Brown, Craige and Ashe, the latter of whom made a furious speech against it and said it was a fire-brand to destroy the harmony of the Convention, and concluded by moving to lay it upon the table, but it was no go, 43 to 73 against tabling.

Ad Valorem will pass by a large majority, and that immediately. There is a disposition to revive old party lines, but I think it will not succeed. The delegation to the Southern Confederacy will, I have no doubt, be equally divided, which is as it should be.

I think we will adjourn next week for some two weeks, to give the committees time to prepare business, for we have much to do. The whole Military system will be revised, which is much needed.

Great dissatisfaction exists in the arrangement of the Regiments and appointment of officers, &c.

You may assure your readers that Ad Valorem will be the law of the land as soon as the bill can undergo the investigation of the committee.

No sitting to-day on account of the death of one of our best members, Hon John Hill of Stokes, who died of disease of the heart, in two minutes after the attack. This makes two vacancies—the other, Mr Graves from Caswell, who resigned and is captain of a company. I think it would suit many others to follow Mr Graves's example—such as boasted of fight when there was no need, but now the enemy is upon us are hanging around the Convention for office. Vance, Leach, Scales, Ruffin of Rockingham, and others, are in the field; but where are Clingman, Ruffin of Wayne, Winslow, Bragg, Shaw? They are here, not in the Army, where their country needs them.

5000 Yankees took possession of Alexandria on yesterday. A bloody battle anticipated. PEE DEE.

THE POST OF HONOR!

COMPANY A. of the 5th Regiment of North Carolina Army wants

THIRTY ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.

The Post of Honor has been assigned to this Company, and we want to reflect credit on old Fayetteville, and on Cumberland and Harnett counties. We now have 70 men, but are anxious to make the complement of 100.

The pay is $11.00 per month from date of enlistment. A Bounty of $15.00 will be paid when mustered in.

Apply at No. 8, Green Street, formerly Carolinian office, to Lieut. B. ROBINSON,
Company A., 5th Regiment.

P. S. I will be in Summerville on Thursday 30th May, when I will receive recruits.

May 24, 1861. 25-1t

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Special Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May 18, 1861.

A Majority of the Acting Justices being present,

IT is ordered that the Clerk of this Court give public notice that the Misdemeanor or State Docket will be taken up on Tuesday of June Term next, and on every Tuesday at each Term thereafter during the operation of the stay law. Defendants and witnesses are required to attend.

From the Minutes,

J. T. WARDEN. Clerk.

May 21, 1861. 24-6w

CROCKERY.

W. N. Tillinghast

Has received his IMPORTATIONS of Earthenware for

The Spring Trade,

Making the largest and best assorted Stock he has ever had. He will offer these Goods at old prices (as cheap as can be brought from the North,) notwithstanding the present cost of Exchange.

☞ *Customers will please buy their Crockery first, so as to give time enough to pack well.* ☜

March 18, 1861. 4-itf

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 27.

BACON,		14 a 14½	IRON—		
BEESWAX,		28 a 30	Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½	
CANDLES, F. F.		18 a	Ditto, wide	7 a 7½	
Adamantine		25 a 30	American	5½ a 6	
Sperm		45 a 55	English	4 a 4½	
COFFEE—Rio		20 a 00	LARD,	12 a 14	
Laguira		22 a 00	LEAD,	8½ a	
Java		23 a 25	MOLASSES—		
COTTON—			Cuba	35 a 40	
Fair to good	11	a 12	N. Orleans	50 a 00	
Ordin. to mid.	8½	a 10	OIL—Linseed	75 a 80	
COTTON BAGGING—			Tanner's	70 a 1 00	
Gunny		17 a 20	SALT—		
Dundee		17 a 20	Liv. Sack	2 50 a	
COTTON YARN—			Alum	50 a 0 00	
No. 5 to 10	90	a 1 00	FLAXSEED,	1 00 a 1 10	
DOMESTIC GOODS—			SHOT—		
Bro. Sheetings	8	a 9	Com. pr. bag	2 00	
Osnaburgs	10½	a 11½	Buck	2 12½	
FEATHERS,	45	a 50	SPIRITS—		
FLOUR—			P. Brandy	1 00 a 1 25	
Family	7 75	a 8 00	N. C. Apple	60 a 0 65	
Super.	7 50	a 7 75	Northern do.	50 a 0 60	
Fine	7 25	a 7 50	N. C. Whiskey	60 a 0 65	
Scratched	7 00	a 7 25	Northern do.	35 a 40	
GRAIN—			SUGARS—		
Corn	90	a 95	Loaf	15 a 16	
Wheat	1 25	a 0 00	Crushed	15 a 16	
Rye	1 25	a	Coffee	12½ a 15	
Oats	50	a 60	Porto Rico	11 a 12½	
Peas	1 00	a 1 20	New Orleans	10 a 12	
FERTILIZERS.			TALLOW,	10 a 00	
Guano, Peruvian,	$65	a $70	WOOL,	19 a 20	
Swan Island,		$50	TURPENTINE—		
HIDES—Dry	10	a 12½	Yellow dip	1 10 a	
Green	4	a 5	Virgin,	0 80 a	
NAILS,	4½	a 5	Hard	35 a 00	
			Spirits	33 a 00	

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Hog round sells readily at 14 to 14½.

Flour—No change, rather dull at quotations.

Corn—Country $1 per bushel.

Naval Stores—Cannot be quoted with any accuracy on account of the shipment North being prohibited. A heavy decline in prices will naturally follow.

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

WILLMINGTON MARKET.—May 25, 1861.

Yellow dip Turpentine sold at 1 60, Hard 75.

By the Postmaster-General of the Confederate States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by the provisions of an Act, approved March 15, 1861, and amended by the first section of an Act, approved May 9, 1861, the Postmaster-General of the Confederate States "is authorized, on and after a day to be named by him for that purpose, to take the entire charge and direction of the postal service in the Confederate States;" and all conveyance of mails within their limits, from and after such day, except by authority of the Postmaster-General thereof, is thereby prohibited:

Now, therefore, I John H. Reagan, Postmaster-General of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my proclamation, notifying all Postmasters, Contractors, and Special and Route Agents in the service of the Postoffice Department, and engaged in the transmission and delivery of the mails, or otherwise in any manner connected with the service within the limits of the Confederate States of America, that on and after the 1st day of June next, I shall assume the entire control and direction of the postal service therein. And I hereby direct all Postmasters, Route Agents and Special Agents within these States, and now acting under the authority and direction of the Postmaster-General of the United States, to continue in the discharge of their respective duties under the authority vested in me by the Congress of the Confederate States, in strict conformity with such existing laws and regulations as are not inconsistent with the laws and Constitution of the Confederate States of America, and such further instructions as may hereafter be issued by my direction. And the said Postmasters, Route Agents and Special Agents are also required to forward to this Department, without delay, their names, with the names of the offices of which they are Postmasters, (giving the State and County,) to be directed to the "Chief of the Appointment Bureau, Postoffice Department, Montgomery, Alabama," in order that new commissions may be issued under the authority of this Government. And all Postmasters are hereby required to render to the Postoffice Department at Washington, D. C., their final accounts and their vouchers for postal receipts and expenditures, up to the 31st day of this month, taking care to forward with said accounts all postage stamps and stamped envelopes remaining on hand, belonging to the Postoffice Department of the United States, in order that they may receive the proper credits therefor in the adjustment of their accounts; and they are further required to retain in their possession, to meet the orders of the Postmaster-General of the United States, for the payment of mail service within the Confederate States, all revenue which have accrued from the postal service prior to the said 1st day of June next.

All Contractors, Mail Messengers, and Special Contractors for conveying the mails within the Confederate States, under existing contracts with the Government of the United States are hereby authorized to continue to perform such service under my direction, from and after the day last above named, subject to such modifications and changes as may be found necessary, under the powers vested in the Postmaster General by the terms of said contracts and the provisions of the second section of an Act approved May 9th, 1861, conformable thereto. And the said Contractors, Special Contractors and Mail Messengers, are required to forward, without delay, the number of their route or routes, the nature of the service thereon, the schedules of arrivals and departures, the names of the offices supplied, and the amount of annual compensation for present service, together with their address, directed to the "Chief of the Contract Bureau, Postoffice Department, Montgomery, Alabama."

Until a postal treaty shall be made with the Government of the United States for the exchange of mails between that Government and the Government of this Confederacy, Postmasters will not be authorized to collect United States postage on mail matter sent or received from those States; and until supplies of postage stamps and stamped envelopes are procured for the prepayment of postage within the Confederate States, all postages must be paid in money, under the provisions of the first section of an Act approved March 1st, 1861.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Postoffice Department of the Confederate States
[L. S.] of America, at Montgomery, Alabama, the 13th day of May, in the year 1861.

JOHN H. REAGAN, Postmaster.

Confederate Congress.—MONTGOMERY, May 18, 6 p. m.—The Montgomery Congress passed bills organizing a patent office—regulating the sale of prizes; regulating the telegraph—authorizing the issue of fifty million bonds, payable in twenty years, at eight per cent. interest; or, in lieu thereof, twenty million treasury notes, in small sums, without interest. Also, a bill defining the limits of the port of New Orleans, embracing all the waters, inlets, and shores, on both sides of the Mississippi, and abolishing the mints in New Orleans and Dahlonega.

Arkansas Admitted.—MONTGOMERY, May 18.—Arkansas was admitted into the Southern Confederacy to-day by Congress. Her delegates are R. W. Johnson, A. Rust, A. H. Garland, W. W. Watkins and H. T. Thompson.

The Way they Treat Spies at Columbus.—The Memphis Avalanche says that one of the Cairo soldiers was seized at Columbus on Friday. He was carefully searched, but no papers of consequence found on his person. He confessed, however that he was from Cairo, was a soldier and sent by his commanding officer. The last seen of him he was tied with a rope by the neck to a black jack, his feet an inconvenient distance from the ground.

The currency troubles out West increase rather than diminish. At Chicago, exchange on New York is 30 and 35 *per cent premium!* 'Everything is going on right—nobody hurt—nobody suffering!"

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Mr. Wm. G. Coffin has been appointed Superintendent of Southern Indian Affairs by the Government, and will immediately visit the Choctaws, Cherokees, and Chickasaws, to give them every assurance that it is not designed to interfere in any way with their domestic institutions, including slavery, and to convice them that it is to their interest to remain forever on terms of peace with the Federal Government.

We Doubt it.—Some of the papers are saying that there is a Company of Cherokee Indians forming in the western part of North Carolina, who will offer their services in behalf of the South. We very much doubt the statement, and we think we have good authority for so doing.

High Point Reporter.

Hung.—Glover, convicted of the murder of his wife, was hung in Greensborough, on Friday last—the 17th. An application for pardon failed of success. Glover professed his innocence until the last, saying that the killing was accidental.

Greensborough Patriot.

Wheat Crop.—The prospect of the wheat crop, in this section of the country, we are proud to say, never was more favorable. It bids fair for an abundant harvest. Soon it will be ready for the sickle. Much more was sown last fall than usual, and consequently the yield will be much greater than the previous year.—*Concord Flag.*

An Act to Provide for the Manufacture of Arms and Other Munitions of War.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.* That hereafter the Arsenal at Fayetteville shall be an arsenal of construction for the State of North Carolina.

SEC. 2. The Governor shall appoint and commission some suitable person, with the rank of Colonel, and place him in command of said Arsenal, with the same pay as officers of like rank in the Confederate Army.

SEC. 3. A sufficient number of superintendents and operatives shall be immediately employed by the Colonel in charge of the Arsenal, and proceed to the manufacture of such arms and munitions of war as the necessities of this State, or the Southern States, may require. And for this purpose and the purchase of materials the sum of two hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be drawn by the Governor in such sums and at such times as may seem necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. The Governor shall have power to appoint and commission any other officers who may be necessary to the complete organization of said Arsenal of construction.

SEC. 5. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Rush on the Work.—The existing difficulties between the North and the South will subject us to many inconveniencies for a time, against which we must provide the best way we can. We have been indebted, particularly, to the North for coal, both for manufacturing purposes and, in many places, for fuel in private families. This can no longer be obtained, but we have plenty of the article in Chatham, Moore and Rockingham, as well as in other places, and only need the means of getting it on the great thoroughfares to meet the demands for this prime necessity. The Western Railroad from Fayetteville is completed to within a few miles of Egypt, on Deep River, and the work on it should be prosecuted with vigor until it reaches the heart of the coal beds. The extra session of the legislature, in suspending the appropriation bills of the last regular session, made an exception in favor of this work, so far as the second section is concerned, and we hope, therefore, that by winter we shall have plenty of coal of our own to meet all demands for home consumption, and a good railroad on which to send it where it is needed.—*H. P. Reporter.*

The Stay Law.—The Stay Law passed by the late session of the Legislature of this State (says the Charlotte Democrat) does not seem to meet with much favor in this section—it is looked upon as an unnecessary and unfortunate interference in the business of the country.

It will be seen by the following that the Grand Jurors of Mecklenburg have presented the Law in the shape of a petition to the Legislature. The gentlemen whose names are attached to the Presentment are all farmers:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Mecklenburg County.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislature for the State aforesaid:—The undersigned, Grand Jurors for the county aforesaid, May session, 1861, respectfully represent to your honorable body that they have examined and carefully considered the Stay Law lately passed by your Honorable body, and that they believe the provisions of said Law will operate seriously to prejudice the interests of the citizens of our State.

In the first place, it seems to them to impair the obligation of contracts as existing between debtor and creditor, by giving to the debtor an opportunity to swindle the honest creditor out of his hard earnings by any disposition of his present means to pay which he may choose to make.

In the second place, it subjects all persons now occupying the position of security in any form, to the caprice of their principal, who by other uses of his means than the payment of the claims for which they are security, will involve them in whatever amount may be perverted from its proper use.

We further represent that it is our wish that Laws be passed which shall fully shield and protect our brave volunteers who have (or may hereafter) nobly responded to the call of their country in this the day of her need, by exempting them from the service of civil process, and in any and every way otherwise that to your honorable body shall seem meet and proper. The success of our cause and the good of the country we believe demand such action by your honorable body at this time, and at the same time we as earnestly ask that no single material interest of the country shall be made to feel the weight of your legislation, but that equal and impartial protection may be afforded to every interest; that the creditor may be as fully protected as the debtor shall be defended.

We further ask for such legislation by your Honorable body as shall fully protect all who are now or hereafter may be engaged in the public service of the country, from *extortion* in their purchase of the necessaries of life, so ready to be practiced upon them by the *Land Sharks* who are ever ready to take advantage of the needy.

WM M GRIER, Foreman;	WM S NORMENT,
JOHN SIMPSON,	A F SADLER,
R A SLOAN,	D S HUTCHINSON,
CYRUS HUTCHINSON,	D R ALEXANDER,
ALEX COOPER,	J W MARTIN,
T W SPARROW,	SAM'L B HALL,
J W DAVENPORT,	S W CALDWELL,
E A MCKEE,	JAMES KERR.

The Supreme Court will commence its Summer term in this City, on Monday the 10th day of June. Causes will be called as follows:

June 12th, those from the I. Circuit.
" 17th, " " " V. "
" 24th, " " " II. "
July 1st, " " " III. "
" 2d, " " " IV. "
" 15th, " " " VI. and VII. Circuits.

Raleigh Standard.

Further from Europe.—FARTHER POINT, May 20.—The Canadian has arrived with dates to the 9th inst. In England, the American crisis was the leading topic. Mr. Gregory, in the House of Commons, postponed his motion for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy until the 17th inst.

Active preparations for sending a powerful squadron to America were rapidly progressing.

In France, the Chamber of Commerce had called the attention of the Government to the necessity of the protection of French vessels in American waters. The Minister of Commerce and Minister of Marine were to hold a conference on the subject.

Prospects for a good harvest were very discouraging, and the injury to the brandy crop irreparable.

American agents had arrived in France for the purpose of purchasing arms.

An intense sensation had been created throughout Hungary by the assassination of Count Telke. The President of the Lower House made the announcement in the House. A cry of despair was raised.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 20, 1861.

The Persia, with Liverpool dates to the 11th inst., has arrived. It is asserted but not believed that letters of marque, issued by the Southern Confederacy, have been granted to vessels at Liverpool and London.

Lord Derby expressed the hope that the House of Lords in their forthcoming Government Proclamation would give warning that if Englishmen join the privateers their blood would be upon their own heads.

The London Times says that the mediation of England might as well be offered to a hurricane as to the United States.

MARRIED,

On Thursday the 16th inst., at the residence of F. A. Latons Esq., in Stanly co., by John R. Livingston Esq., Mr. JAMES A. MARKS, of Stanly county, to Miss NANCY JANE, daughter of Mark Riggsbee of Chatham county.

In Chatham County, on the 8th inst., by Dr. T. A. Brooks, Esq., Mr. ANGUS P. BROOKS to Miss MARTHA J., daughter of Dr. G. E. Brown, all of Chatham.

HACKS FOR HIRE.

THE subscriber has a HACK at McIver's Depot, the terminus of the Western Railroad, with which he is prepared to convey Passengers in any direction they may wish to go. He will be present always on the arrival of the train. With good Horses and careful and accommodating Drivers, he hopes to give satisfaction.

ALBERT GEAN.

McIver's Depot, Chatham Co., N. C., March 26. 8-

NOTICE.

AS I expect to be absent from home a few months in the West, Archibald McLean is my authorized Agent to transact my business until I return.

N. G. JONES.

Dec'r 28. 83tf

NOW IN MARKET.

ALL persons having NEGROES for sale, will do well to address the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson county, as he is determined to buy and pay as liberal prices for them as the state of the market will permit.

By addressing him he will call immediately, and make liberal offers, as all will find who will try him.

CHARLES T. STEVENS.

Clinton, Sampson Co., Sept. 10, 1860. 52-1ypd

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on last December, my negro man DAVE. He is a full-blooded negro, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well set, and intelligent for a negro; would weigh when he left from 160 to 175, aged about 35 years; he has a scar on his face. I will pay Fifty Dollars reward to any person delivering him to me at Philadelphus, Robeson county, N. C., or for his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him. And Fifty Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person or persons for harboring him.

DANIEL McCALLUM.
For JOSEPH B. McCALLUM.

Philadelphus, Robeson Co., N. C., April 5. 12tf

J. J. COX. W. P. KENDALL. J. S. KENDALL.

COX, KENDALL & CO.,
Commission Merchants
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 11 & 12 North Water St.,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders from the Country promptly executed.
☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Cotton and other produce.

April 2, 1861. 10-tf

G. W. BULLARD,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.

REFER TO
O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, " B. N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY, } Fayetteville.
Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, }
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.
May 7, 1860. 15tf

CLARK & TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce. Dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, &c.; and

AGENTS FOR STEAMERS KATE McLAURIN AND SUN.

Refer to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Bank of North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.
Dec. 14, 1860. 79-tf

NOW IN MARKET.

ALL persons having NEGROES for sale, will do well to call on or address the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson County, N. C., as he is determined to buy and pay the highest prices for them that the state of the market will permit.

A. S. C. POWELL.

Clinton, Sampson Co., March 28. 9-3mpd

MAKEPEACE & McRAE,

HAVE on hand and expect to keep for sale, of their own manufacture, a supply of Brass, Galvanized and common Hooped

JUNIPER BUCKETS;
French, High Post, Cottage and Common
BEDSTEADS;

Spring Mattresses, of new and improved Spring, on hand or made to order of any size; LOUNGES; Spring, Cane, and Wood Seat CHAIRS, of different kinds and patterns; Spring Sofas, Lounges and Chairs, repaired, and covered with Hair Cloth or otherwise; Hoe handles, Bungs for bbls. & Hhds.; Sole, Harness, and Upper Leather, and Plastering Hair.

As we have good Machinery for Sawing, Planeing, Turning, Morticing and Boreing, we can do work with despatch and on satisfactory terms. Persons having work or repairing to do will do well to give us a call. We warrant our work; if it fails, you know where to find us.

Having taken a Store on the East side of Gillespie Street, a few doors South of A. W. Steel, Esq., and having some spare room, we would attend to the storage and sale of any thing that may be consigned to us; and will give special attention to products of this State.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1861. 9tf

A School for Boys and Young Men.

THE undersigned will commence a School on the F. & W. Plank Road, nine miles from Fayetteville, three from Manchester P. O., and within half a mile of the Western Rail Road, (a high and healthful locality with excellent water,) on Monday the 22d of April 1861. Tuition, board, washing, mending, lights, bed and bedding, at thirty dollars ($30) per term of ten weeks, in advance, no extra charges.

Pupils received at any time by their paying for the unexpired part only of the current term. I purpose to give undivided attention to the School, and teach as thoroughly as practicable. Instructions may be had in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, Surveying with Geometry, use of Logarithms, Trigonometry, Area of land computed by difference of latitude and departure, and also by various methods of plotting, Astronomy, calculation and projection of solar and lunar Eclipses, Navigation and some other branches.

DUNCAN McARTHUR.

REFERENCES:—Hon. J. G. Shepherd, Dr. W. C. McDuffie, Joseph Arey, Esq., Sampson Boon, Esq., Col. John McRae, Fayetteville; Dr. H. A. Bizzell, Clinton; Mr. William D. Smith, Wilmington; James M. Smith, Esq., David G. McDuffie, Engineer and Surveyor of Cumberland; John C. Williams, Esq. and his son, Dr. J. C. Williams of Harnett.
March 23, 1861. 7*tf

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.

Aug. 28. 46*tf

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

WORTH & DANIEL,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
Commission Merchants,
No. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS in all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco.

Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally. Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales.

D. G. WORTH, N. G DANIEL,
Late of Asheboro', N. C. For the past 7 years with T. C. & B. G. Worth.
Sept. 28, 1860. 57*1y

Webster's Elementary Spelling
Book for sale by E. J. HALE & SONS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
J. A. Pemberton
Will receive in a few days his entire stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
EMBRACING ALL THE
New and Desirable Spring Styles,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

The public generally are respectfully invited to call early and secure ☞ BARGAINS. ☜

J. A. PEMBERTON.

March 28, 1861. 8tf

SPRING STOCK FOR 1861!
Starr & Williams

HAVE received in part and expect in a few days to have their entire stock of

Spring & Summer Goods

in Store, to which they invite the attention of Merchants generally. All those having notes and accounts past due are earnestly requested to make payment without further notice.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.
March 27, 1861. 8tf

NEW GOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED expect to have in Store about the 1st to the 3d of April, their usual

Assortment of Goods,

and will be disposed to sell at short profits for CASH or on the usual credit for prompt pay.

They invite a call from buyers generally.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

March 27, 1861. 8-tf

IRISH POTATOES.

YELLOW PLANTING POTATOES for sale by

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

March 27, 1861. 8-tf

MACKEREL.

FOR SALE in Barrels and half Barrels by

GEO W. WILLIAMS & CO.

March 27, 1861. 8-tf

SPRING TRADE!
WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO.
OFFER AT WHOLESALE A HEAVY STOCK OF
GROCERIES.
—ALSO—
A complete and well selected stock of
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

60 BARRELS NORTH CAROLINA LIQUORS.
150 " DOMESTIC Ditto.

WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO.

Fayetteville, April 12, 1861. 13tf

At No. 34, Hay St.

10,000 YDS. PRINTS, unusually low, either by wholesale or retail.
50 Dos. WOOL and other HATS.

CLOTHING

at greatly reduced prices; together with a large and varied stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

all of which will be offered on as favorable terms as any House in the State. J. K. KYLE.

Oct. 4, 1860. 58tf

JAS. C. McRAE,
Attorney at Law,
Office West end of the Insurance Building,
Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

March 26, 1860. 3tf

FRENCH STRANGE,
Attorney at Law,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Office that recently occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq., over the one now occupied by him in Dr. Robinson's building, Green Street.
Dec'r 2, 1859. 72-

WM. McL. McKAY,
Attorney at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.
Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed from Summerville to Fayetteville, will attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett and Moore. His office will be at his residence, on Green Street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

His correspondents will please address him hereafter at Fayetteville, instead of Summerville.

NEILL McKAY.

Jan'y 21, 1860. 85-tf

Law Notice

THE subscriber having retired from the Bench, with purpose to devote himself to the practice of the Law, will attend hereafter the counties of Cumberland, Robeson and Bladen, at all the Courts, and the Superior Courts of Richmond, Harnett and Sampson.

J. G. SHEPHERD.

June 4, 1860. 23tf

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1859. 79tf

RORY McNAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.
Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

JOHN P. FULLER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF
Robeson, Cumberland, Columbus and Bladen.
Office at Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.
July 5, 1859 29tf

Dr. THEO. MARTINE,

OFFICE, HAY STREET, opposite the Post Office.
Medical Electricity applied.
Fayetteville, Oct. 17, 1860. 62tf

Dental Notice.

R. SCOTT expecting to be absent from Fayetteville for awhile, Dr. Benbow will be in his Office to attend to all calls that may be made professionally. Also to receive *any funds* that may be due.

Office on Person street, two doors east of the Market.
Jan'y 21, 1861. 89tf

JNO. S. DANCY, JNO. H. HYMAN, F. M. HYMAN,
Late of Tarboro'. Lat of Scotland Neck. Late of Warrenton.
DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,
GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
194 *Pearl Street,*
NEW YORK.

HYMAN, DANCY & Co.,
Commission Merchants,
NORFOLK, VA.

The New York House will be conducted by JNO. S. DANCY, aided by R. W. HYMAN.

The Norfolk House will be conducted by JNO. H. HYMAN and F. M. HYMAN.

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of COTTON, CORN, WHEAT, NAVAL STORES, &c.
Sept. 11, 1860. 68tf

VOLUNTEERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

ANY person desirous of serving the State or Confederate Government, during the war, can have an opportunity of doing so by applying to the subscriber, who is now forming a Company.

None but sound able bodied men who are willing and expect to fight when required, need apply. Single men preferred.

PETER MALLETT,
Rail Road Office, up Stairs.

Fayetteville, May 8. 20-

RECRUITS! RECRUITS!!

BOOKS are now opened in Fayetteville for the Enlistment of Recruits in the Regular Army. All those who feel a desire to defend their country, wives and children, can NOW have an opportunity of so doing. The pay is $11 a month; clothing and provisions furnished.

☞ A good Recruiting Sergeant needed.

For further particulars apply to
Lt. W. B. OCHILTREE, C. S. A.,
Recruiting Officer.

May 10, 1861. 21-1m

Bank of Clarendon at
FAYTTEVILLE, May 20, 1861.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in this Bank will be held at their Banking House, on Thursday the 6th of June, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

J. W. SANDFORD, Cash'r.

May 18. 23-t6J

NOTICE.

ALL persons are cautioned not to trade for a NOTE made to Arch'd McLean, Cashier, negotiable and payable at the Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear at Fayetteville, signed by Gilbert Patterson, Arch'd Patterson and Jas. C. McEachin, as said Note was lost or stolen from mail between Laurinburgh and Fayetteville.

GILBERT PATTERSON.

May 13. 23*8tpd

A Grand Villain.

A YANKEE BOOTMAKER, by the name of Henry T. Dagget, came from South Weymouth, Mass., since 1st of April 1861, to work at the shoe business in Fayetteville, N. C. He had been in my employment long enough for me to confide in him; so a lady friend of mine sent a fine Gold Watch and Chain by him to me, thinking it a safe chance. Being an abolitionist and swindler, he got scared at the secession cause in Fayetteville, pawned my Watch in Raleigh for the sum of $26, (worth $145.) I put this notice in, demanding my Watch from Adams' Express Co., on paying the redemption money. I also forbid the parties sending the Watch to him in Boston. I also truly hope that Messrs. C. C. Barbee & Co. and Mr. P. Shemwell of Fayetteville will not send his Trunk and Gold Watch they have, but give me a chance to pay the redemption money on said property, as he has injured me at least $150. I will take the articles and bind myself in presence of any respectable parties to send them to him when he sends me the money I pay to redeem them.

S. S. CARTER.

Cartersville, Chatham Co., March 11, 1861. 22-3t

VOLUNTEER'S HAND BOOK,

CONTAINING an Abridgement of Hardee's Infantry Tactics. Price 65 cts. or 75 by mail, *Cash only.*

May 11. E. J. HALE & SONS.

Articles to Suit the Times.

CAMP STOOLS, and CAMP BEDSTEADS made to order at short notice.

MAKEPEACE & McRAE.

May 8. 20-1m

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE Annual Meeting of this Company will be held in Fayetteville, on Friday, 31st May.

May 8, 1861. 20tm

For Rent for the remainder of the year,

A PLEASANT RESIDENCE for a small family, situated on Haymount and opposite the residence of E. J. Hale, Esq. Apply to

JAS. N. SMITH.

May 8, 1861. 20tf

Joseph W. Barbour,
INSPECTOR OF SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

HAVING been appointed by last County Court, INSPECTOR OF SPIRITS TURPENTINE, I am now ready to give the business my personal attention. All who may favor me with their business will find it promptly attended to at my Warehouse in Campbellton, opposite John A. McLauchlin.

Dec. 11th, 1860. 78-6mpd

A. M. CAMPBELL,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
—Will attend to the sale of—
Goods, Wares and Merchandize, Real Estate, Negroes, &c.

Dec. 17, 1860. 79-6mos

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM. CYRUS S. VAN AMRINGE.
JOS. R. BLOSSOM & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb'y 12, 1861. 99tf

WANTED.

A LARGE quantity of COTTON and LINEN RAGS, for which fair prices will be paid.

DAVID MURPHY.

Aug. 17 41-

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.

May 10, 1858. 9tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1861 84tf

JAMES KYLE
HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF
DRY GOODS,
—Among which are—

1500 PIECES CALICO;
500 PIECES LAWNS;
Black and Colored Silks;
Irish Linen and Diapers;
Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 11;
Men and Boy's Clothing.

With a large assortment of all kinds of
GOODS,

All of which were purchased at Auction and private sale by the package at panic prices, and will be offered cheap by wholesale or retail.

April 11, 1861. 12tf

BEADLE'S DIME NOVELS, Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14,
" " Song Books and Melodist.
" Half Dime, and Five Cent Novels.

Jan. 30. E. J. HALE & SONS. 22

Fall Stock of
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

We are now receiving a very full supply of
Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books; School Books; Blank Books; Writing Papers; Envelopes, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

October 8, 1860.

Harper's Magazine for April.
March 21, E. J. HALE & SONS.

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

D. STEWART, Jr. A. M., PRINCIPAL.

THE next Session of this Institution will open on the 8th, (Tuesday,) of January next.

Students will be received at any time during the Session, and charged till the close. No deduction except in cases of protracted illness. Good board can be obtained in the neighborhood at $9 per month.

For further information, apply to the Secretary or Principal.

R. D. DICKSON, Sec'y.

Dec. 20, 1860. 81*2

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1y*

Plows! Plows!!
Encourage Home Industry!

To all in want of Plows, please read this.

THE undersigned is manufacturing Plows that cannot be surpassed; they are of a new pattern that gives universal satisfaction. I have been engaged in putting them up over twelve months. Please send in your orders to me at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., or to Isaac M. Sowell at Prosperity, Moore County, who have employed and have had over twelve months experience in putting up these Plows; who will attend to all orders in my absence. I am also putting up a few Superior Iron AXLE WAGONS. I would refer you to the following gentlemen who are using those plows: Alexander Kelly, A. McCallum, Dan'l Campbell, D. M. Sinclair, and others of Moore County; William Carter, J. Osley, W. T. Burns, and many others of Chatham County.

THOMAS DIXON.

Mudlick, Chatham Co., March 25. 79tm

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 10 Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive, and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary outbuildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre, on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, etc., with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mr. Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.

No village in this section of the country presents at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Pleasantly situated on Lumber River where it is crossed by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, on which the trians now run regularly to that point, it must improve.

The above property will be sold either together, or separately, at very low prices, and on most accommodating terms.

R. E. TROY.

Lumberton, Oct. 24. 67tf

FOR SALE.

ONE Turpentine Distillery and Fixtures all in good order; also, one STORE HOUSE. This is a good place for Trade, and in the midst of large quantities of Turpentine, and near enough Railroad to make a load a day. I am desirous of selling on the most reasonable terms. It is situated on Kill P. Swamp, about four miles East of Newton Grove.

SAMUEL S. THORNTON.

Newton Grove, Sampson Co., Sept. 5, 1860. 51tf

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,
DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm.

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 34 Reade Street, New York.

Dec. 11, 1860. 79ly

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will attend future practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.

June 30. 37-y

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1861.

John H. Montgomery vs. Heirs at law of Martin Thompson.

Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Joseph Warbrton and Benjamin Scarbrough and his wife, are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for said defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in Troy, on the first Monday of July, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition, or the same will be set down for hearing and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Troy, on the first Monday of April A. D. 1861.

[15*6tpd] JOHN McLENNAN, C. C. C.

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1861.

Smitherman & Spencer vs. Hiram Allen.

Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Hiram Allen is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, notifying the defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in Troy, on the first Monday of July next, then and there to plead or replevy to said attachment, or Judgment will be entered against him for the debt, interest and cost.

Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Troy, on the first Monday in April A. D. 1861.

15*6tpd] JOHN McLENNAN, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
HARNETT COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1861.

Hugh Clark and others *vs.* Duncan McCormick, Jr., Executor of Malcom Clark, deceased.

Issue Devisavit vel non.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hugh Clark, Nancy Clark, Mary Gray, M. Currie and wife Elizabeth, heirs at law and next of kin of the said Malcom Clark, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Summerville, on the second Monday of June next, then and there to see proceedings in this cause and to make themselves parties to the said issue, if they shall think proper so to do.

Witness, Benjamin F. Shaw, Clerk of said Court, this second Monday of March, A. D. 1861.

B. F. SHAW, Clk.

19*6t

April 29, 1861.